Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Wilmington Journal.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.
WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.
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lowed negroes and whites generally to intermarry, nor did you protest specially against the ordinance that validated the marriage between your fellow white Radical Thornton, of Fayetteville, with a negro woman. You did not protest against allowing negroes and white men to minister together, nor against white privates being commanded by negro officers, nor against black and white children attending the same schools, nor against white children being bound to negro masters, nor against negroes being guardians of white wards. Nor did it stir your blood even to peaceable protest when the act of amnesty to Confederate soldiers, your comrades in arms, was repealed. Nor did you become indignant when the right to vote was given to thieves and forgers and murderers and perjurers upon equal terms with the best and purest citizens. None of these outrages against your color and your race could excite even to a paper protest the blood that only seven years before had defied the mighty Federal Government. Like Gallio you cared for none of these things. The object then was to degrade the white and to advance the colored race.

But time still rolled on, another seven years have passed away and you are no longer the submissive man of peace that you were in 1868. The white man is now seeking to emancipate himself from the negro, and your blood is stirred to such profound depths that you talk of revolution "as familiarly as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs."

If the next gale that sweeps from Pamplico to Cape Fear shall bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms, it would be a comfort to know whether you will fight as an artillerist, as a quartermaster or as a court? The people would doubtless like to learn, also, whether rifles will be in demand.

But your threat of revolution will neither scare nor hurt. The people, as well as yourself, have seen the handwriting upon the wall, and they as well as you read how black a future it presents to you; they know as well as you do, that when white men shall once more rule in North Carolina, all your hopes of honor and all your dreams of ambition will vanish into thin air. That hour is nigh; nor can I find in my heart one spark of pity for your fate. Russell, and Tourgee, and Clarke and Logan have already fallen and been laid away forever, and the feet of them who carried your brethren in iniquity to their graves are already at the door, ready to take you out also, and with you, Pearson and Reade, and Settle. You cannot escape your doom. You will be defeated for the Convention. You were trusted to make the Canby Constitution, but you will not be trusted to remake it. And then, like a rotten apple from the tree, you will fall despised from the bench, humbly thanking an all-merciful God, if you have a spark of gratitude in your bosom, for oblivion and for obscurity. *Vale, vale, longum vale!*

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

SEE A AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT CHAPEL HILL.

A friend has shown the Raleigh *News* a private letter from Mr. Kimberly, Professor of Agriculture in the University, in which he avows his determination to make the Agricultural Department, not merely nominal, not a mere appendix to secure the congressional grant. Prof. Kimberly, says the *News*, is a man of great energy and attainments—has spent a year since arriving at manhood in a Laboratory of one of the leading German Universities, has several years experience in teaching Chemistry applied to Agriculture, and moreover is a practical farmer. He is a man of uncommon energy and fire, and we confidently expect to see his department confer inestimable blessings on the farming interest of the State.

Our young farmers should take a course under Prof. Kimberly at once. If they have the money to pay for their tuition, well and good. If they have not the money they will not be turned away. The Trustees will give gratuitous instruction to meritorious students.

As for board, no young man should decline getting instruction because he can't afford to pay for board. Let him join other young men and furnish his own board. At many Southern Colleges earnest students who do not stand back for trifles board themselves at $8 or $9 per month, or less. The same can be done at Chapel Hill.

In this connection we beg leave to call the attention of the readers of the JOURNAL to the advertisement of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University to be found in another column of the paper.

WHY?

"Why does Judge Buxton come down from the bench to engage in the strife? Why are R. C. Badger and Ike Young working so hard to get there? What business has Judge Watts leaving his courts to go round haranguing?"

So queries the Raleigh *News*.

"We will tell you why," says the *Reconstruction*. "Judge Buxton is afraid the ship that carries his party—the Radical infamous Constitution—is about to descend to Davy Jones' Locker. Badger and Young are afraid the sinking of the North Carolina Radical ship will suck in all the other Radical ships of the fleet. Judge Watts is afraid, too, but the most of his bad conduct is due to 'pure cussedness' and general 'devilment.'"

The friends of Senator Morrill, in Maine, are desirous of making a compromise with Mr. Blaine concerning the Senatorship. They are willing, it is said, to support him for the Presidency or any other office, provided he will abandon his attempts to secure Mr. Morrill's seat. These advances have not been received favorably by Mr. Blaine, and the contest for the Senatorship continues.

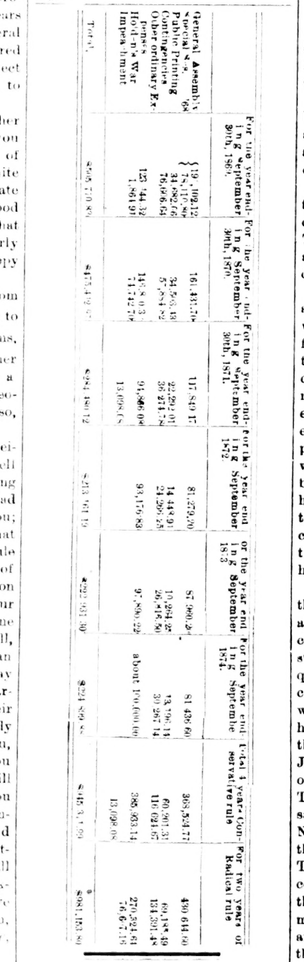
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the people that the negro party, while in power, spent $35,771,81 more of the people's money in TWO YEARS than the white man's party has spent in FOUR YEARS.

Keep it before the people, that under the rule of the negro party, the people had to pay $490,576.90 of their money to keep their State Government in operation one year; and that under the rule of the white man's party it takes only $236,342,99.

Keep it before the people, that negro government costs them more than twice as much as white government, and that too, although white government means safety and security to life, liberty and property, and negro government means wrong, outrage and oppression to both person and property.

The following figures, the correctness of which will not be disputed, show how the whole matter stands at a glance.



DEAD AGAINST CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION. WHO?

There is one class of persons, and that, too, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude whom it would be blind folly to expect to vote for Democratic candidates for the Convention. The class we refer to consists of men who have already been convicted of stealing another man's property, of forging another man's name, or of false swearing, or who know in their hearts, that if the law had its course, they would be convicted of one of these offences. No rogue, no thief, nor forger, nor perjurer, will vote for the white man's candidate. When they vote, they vote for the negro party candidate. And what an inroad it will make into the ranks of the negro party if every man guilty of larceny and forgery and perjury, shall be deprived of the right to vote! Verily there will be grand and lofty tumbling in present Radical majorities if the law shall be changed. And ought a thief, a forger, or a perjurer to have the right of suffrage? Is a man whom the laws of his country have declared to be guilty of an infamous crime, a fit person to direct the affairs of a State in which honest men live? That does, indeed seem a singular sort of law that pronounces certain acts to be infamous and yet gives to the perpetrators of them the right of suffrage, the highest of all civil rights, in equal degree with the best and purest and wisest citizens in the State. The Canby Constitution, however, is no respecter of persons as to the matter of suffrage, not even between the thief and the judge who tried him.

Ought this to be so? We think not, and we believe the people of North Carolina think not. Let them send men to the Convention, therefore, who will amend the Constitution, so that neither thieves nor perjurers, nor forgers shall vote. The white man's candidates can alone be trusted to make this change. The negro party candidates certainly will not make it, for the simple reason, if no other, that it will reduce their party strength so materially. Vote then for the Democratic candidates.

A NEW CONSTITUTION OR NEGRO JUDGES! WHICH DO THE PEOPLE PREFER?

Unless the Constitution shall be changed it is almost certain that two negro Judges will go upon the bench in North Carolina in 1876, and another four years from then. In the second or the Newbern District, in the third or the Tarboro District, and in the sixth or the Raleigh Districts the negroes are in the majority.

Elected by District as the Judges now are it is clear that the negroes have the power, if they choose to exercise it, to place men of their own color on the bench whenever the elections shall occur in those Districts. The power being thus clearly in the hands of the negroes the only remaining question for white men to consider is whether they will exercise it. In other words, will negro majorities put negro men in office? One of the surest ways of finding out what negroes will do, is to find out what they have done. Have negro majorities ever put negro candidates into office? Have they ever put them upon the bench?

In answer to those questions we reply, that they have done that very thing.

In North Carolina they have already sent a negro to Congress. There are negroes in both Houses of the Legislature, and in the days of Holden there was a negro Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, and negro Magistrates and negro Commissioners are as common as blackberries.

In South Carolina there are three negro Congressmen, a negro Lieutenant Governor, a negro judge of the Supreme Court, a negro Secretary of State and a negro Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In Florida there is a negro Congressman and there was a negro Secretary of State. The latter is now dead however. In Alabama also there is one negro Congressman.

In Mississippi two negroes have been elected to the United States Senate, and there is now a negro Lieutenant-Governor and a negro Superintendent of Public Schools.

In Louisiana the negro Pinchback, the former Lieutenant-Governor, claims to be United States Senator. The present Lieutenant-Governor is also a negro, and so is the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

With this exhibit before him, can any man believe that a negro majority will refuse to put negro men into offices? In all the districts, therefore, that we have named, unless there be a change in the Constitution, the people may expect to see negroes made Judges as soon as the successors of the present incumbents shall be chosen by popular suffrage. Do the people, the white people of the Newbern and Tarboro and Raleigh districts desire to have a negro Judge over them? If they do not desire it, let them send the candidates of the white man's party to the Convention. This is their only hope for relief.

We warn the white men in those Districts not to rely upon any hope of relief that might come from an amendment to the Constitution by Legislative enactment requiring the Judges to "rotate" as it is called in riding the Circuits. We warn them also not to rely upon any hope of relief from the Legislature that might come from electing the Judges upon a general ticket instead of by Districts as at present elected. The people of the West will never consent to the last of these propositions. Nor will they consent to the first if thereby negroes will hold their courts. The people of the West however will consent for the Convention to change the Constitution so that the judges may be elected by the Legislature, and this ought to be done, and then they will consent to rotation and this ought to be done. A white man's Convention then is the only hope for escape from negro judicial rule, in the Newbern, Tarboro and Raleigh Districts.

GEN. COX AND JUDGE WATTS AT MORGANTON.

The Charlotte *Observer* says:

Judge Greasy Sam Watts fulfilled his appointment to speak in Morganton Tuesday. Lieut. Gov. Armfield was present to meet him. Col. Armfield made a very able and convincing argument for convention; but the fun came when General Cox appeared unexpectedly on the scene. Before the General had spoken many minutes, His Greasiness arose in quite an excited way and desired to known if he meant to be personal. To which General Cox replied that he most certainly did, that he did not refer to Sam Watts the anti-convention speaker exactly, but he did propose to hold up to execration, *Judge* Watts as an example of the evils of our present constitution. A gentleman from Morganton writes us that the General has opened on Watts along the whole line and gave him such a skinning as has seldom been witnessed in this or any other State. He told about the Judge granting an injunction against the negro commissioners of Halifax county who were stealing all the county funds, and a few days after dissolving the injunction without assigning any reason for his conduct, then adjourning court in the midst of a trial of a capital case and going over to run for the negro nomination in this same Halifax county, and of his being beaten for the nomination by another negro. This and many other statements of a similar character made General Cox about this "buffoon Judge" as he calls Watts.

Greasy Sam was to speak in Marion yesterday and General Leach went up to meet him. If General Leach leaves a greasy spot of him, we shall be surprised.

HYPOCRISY.

As an evidence of the insincerity and deception of the Radical party, they raise a hue and a cry against lawyers, and at the very same time, says the Wilson *Advance* they themselves are putting forward lawyers in nearly every county where they have any prospect of success. In Halifax, O'Hara, a negro lawyer is their candidate for Convention. In Guilford, they have nominated Tourgee; in Cumberland, Buxton; in New Hanover, Russell; in Perquimons, Albertson in Wake, Badger; in Yadkin, Dula; in Richmond, Dockery; in Craven, Lehman; in Franklin, Bullock, and in Edgecombe, Mabson, another negro lawyer—all lawyers, a beautiful mixture of negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags. And, yet, Radicals have brazen impudence and effrontery to appeal to the people against lawyers." What honest man will trust such a party?

GOOD FOR WATTS AND THE WEST.

The Statesville *Landmark* tells the following good story about Greasy Sam's success in the west. It says:

Nothing has contributed so greatly to the convention cause in this section as the dirty harangues of Greasy Sam Watts. All the little boys in the towns where he stops follow him up and teaze him to play a tune on his organ and make the monkey dance. A little son of Major Wilson's was so delighted with his antics at Morganton last Tuesday as to attract the Monkey's attention.

His Greasiness proudly appealed to the crowd to note this evidence of his plainness—even little boys could appreciate him, and paid him the most deferential attention.

Whereupon little Jimmie Wilson asked him if he wasn't" the monkey-man papa said was going to speak.'

The crowd yelled, of course, at Greasy Sam's expense.

DISHONEST RADICALS.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 22d inst. says:

The batch of telegraphic news published yesterday is a stinging indictment against the Republican party.

1. In South Carolina ex-Treasurer Parker, a violent Radical and carpet-bagger, has just been convicted of embezzling seventy-five thousand dollars from the treasury of the State during his administration.

2. Another dispatch tells of the defalcation of Matthew Drosser, a Republican mail contractor on the line between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

3. Still another. "The Postmaster General has commenced suit against the bondsmen of over 40 defaulting contractors." The "Forty Thieves" to the front again! Of course all these government contractors are favorites with the Radical administration.

4. But it is the revenue service that shows worse. U. S. Collector Johnson, of Louisville, is shown to have stolen eighty-one thousand nine hundred dollars! That was a big haul; and it appears he has been carrying on his roguery for years.

5. In St. Louis, Missouri, *eight* revenue officials have just been indicted for a dishonest practices.

6. And in a letter to the Attorney General of Louisiana, Gov. Kellogg makes this damning charge: "Investigations that have taken place before both civil and criminal courts, and the investigation and report of State examiners, disclose gross culpability on part of other persons whose acts have injured the State, and for years have cast discredit on the Government. I especially call your attention to the record in this respect and request that you will immediately take prompt measures to bring to justice all those who have been guilty of defrauding the State as disclosed by these inquiries."

This is a telegraphic picture of Republicanism. It is no fanciful sketch. It is *fact*, flashed over the wires from authentic sources.

MR. CONIGLAND'S SPEECH.

We call the especial attention of our readers to an extract from a speech recently delivered by EDWARD CONIGLAND Esq., before the meeting of the tax payers of Halifax county.

We regret very much that we cannot lay the whole of the speech before our readers, as like everything else that comes from MR. CONIGLAND'S pen, it is well worthy of the most attentive perusal.

MR. CONIGLAND'S argument upon the binding force of the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the Legislature is not only an able one, but an original one. We cordially commend it to our readers.

For the Journal.

THE CANBY CONSTITUTION.

A limited inquiry among gentlemen whose intelligence would justify the expectation of their recollection of the circumstances attending the imposition of the Canby Constitution on the people of North Carolina, has induced me to ask space in the JOURNAL for a few plain statements in order to "stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance."

In the first place North Carolina had in 1867 a "Republican form of government," which the Federal Congress was bound by a solemn oath to "guarantee;" but that body, hoarse with its cries of "treason," trampled on its oath and proceeded to destroy our State government and set up in its stead a creature of its own wicked device.

In palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, about 36,000 white men, citizens of the State, were forbidden to participate in any of the elections attending this violent revolution, while thousands of others were prevented by intimidation and other base influences from going to the polls, and 71,000 ignorant negroes, who were not citizens of the State, were legislated into voters.

By the irresponsible and hostile majority, thus created for the vile purposes of a cruel despotism, the Canby Constitution was declared to have been ratified, not by any legal authority with power to compare the returns of the so-called election, but by a military satrap in Charleston, S. C., whose contempt for the noble instincts and lofty courage and proud inheritance of Anglo Saxon freemen was his chief recommendation for his position.

But this was not enough—our humiliation was not complete. The incongruous compilation, containing extracts from the old Constitution of North Carolina, the Declarations of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of New York, and Magna Charta, had to be sent to Washington for the approval of Morton, Butler, Edmunds, Spencer, Cameron, Kellogg, Sumner, Colfax, Ames, Whittemore, Brother Harlan, Pomeroy, and other Radical lights less brilliant, but not less unfit for the duties of statesmanship. With their approval—although it conflicts pointedly with the Federal Constitution in that it violate "the obligation of contracts"—its was returned and declared the Constitution of North Carolina.

The preamble begins: "We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union," &c. I hardly can trust myself to comment on this "preservation;" but to be subjugated, disfranchised, subjected to foreign and hostile rule, and plundered by tax-gatherers to pay the expenses of the tyrants, who have perpetrated these foul wrongs, are not such blessings as human nature ordinarily feels grateful for.

Article 1, Sec. 4, says: "This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American Nation" &c. In early days we had the Choctaw Nation, the Creek Nation &c., but now the English, Irish, Spanish, Africans, Chinese and other races in the United States constitute a Nation. So says Senator Morton and so say Webster and Worcester; but why make a solemn declaration of an undisputed fact? *Quo animo?* With what intention were our people declared a part of the American nation, if not to offer a gratuitous insult to the citizens of the State? Why not, proclaim that the full moon is round?

Article 1, Sec. 5, says: "Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States. "As good men differ on this question, I will pass over it with the single remark that if the debates in the State Conventions of 1787,-'88-'89, reflect the temper of our forefathers, there never would have been any suspicion of subjecting themselves to such "paramount allegiance" as this section asserts. The Constitution under which the people of North Carolina flourished for eighty years, claimed that "allegiance and protection are reciprocal and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn," and leave your readers to judge how far "life, liberty, and property" have ever been protected in North Carolina by the Federal government.

Art 1 Sec. 6, characterizes the late war as "insurrection or rebellion against the United States," thus adopting the false and silly nomenclature of insolent fanatics, and of the unscrupulous thieves who have vailed their Credit Mobelier, Pacific Mail subsidy, and other corruptions under vociferous professions of loyalty.

Art 11 Sec 26, Art 111 Sec. 4, and Art 41 Sec. 2, require the members of the General Assembly, the Governor, and *registered voters*, to take an oath to support the "Constitution and laws of the United States," thus attempting to blind the people as to the distinction between an oath of officers and an oath of allegiance, and to render respectable the distinguished impudence which prated about an "oath of allegiance" some years ago. The Constitution of the United States declares that an official oath to support it must be taken by the Governor and the members of the General Assembly; but the carpet-baggers were not contented to re-enact this requirement. They added to that an oath to support the "laws"—the Reconstruction abomination, the infamous Enforcement Act, the Civil Rights bill &c., must be taken by every man before he can vote. And now no man can disregard the provisions of any of these "laws," so as to get their constitutionality before the Supreme Court, without first violating the oath he took as a voter!

These are the facts which I wished to call up afresh for the consideration of your readers. If they do not justify the descendents of the men who refused to be governed by the Constitution prepared by John Locke, in spurning a worse one imposed on them by strangers and enemies, it is difficult to imagine a tyranny to which they would object.

Clinton, July 9, 1875.

VERITAS.

CONVENTION.

The Election Law.

The act calling the Convention prescribes:

Sec. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1865, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted: the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

The following are the provisions of the act of 1873-74 relating to the election of members of the General Assembly:

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That there will be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874,) and every two years thereafter: Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, register of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistant with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he purposes to vote.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1871-'72, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited:

(*Chapter* 185, *Acts of Assembly* 1871-'72.)

SECTION 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. *No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.*

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Register shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day where he, together with said Judges of Election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. *Provided* that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any persons registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 15. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 18. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballot, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

Sec. 21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as County Officers, Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, where the Senatorial District consists of but one county are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. Should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the Commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected. And if for any cause the returns of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on hatt day, then, and in that case the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock, M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the Court House door of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register and with the Sheriff of their county or in case there be no sheriff and coroner a certified copy of the same. *Provided* the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Sec 28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioners, register of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court and registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be liable to the same penalty.

CONVENTION.

An Act to Call a Convention of the People of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; *and whereas*, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring,) That a Convention of the people of North Carolina, be and the same is hereby called, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided.

Sec 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1875, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted; the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election, appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day fixed therefor, by the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or Secretary of State, who, if there be not a quorum, shall adjourn them to the same place, and from day to-day, until a quorum shall appear; and on the appearance of a quorum he shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the delegate elect shall choose,) that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election. So help you God."

And no delegate shall be permitted to sit or be entitled to a seat in said Convention, or act as a delegate thereto, until he shall have subscribed the above oath or affirmation; and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to elect their own presiding officer, and such other officers and servants as they, from time to time, shall find necessary; and if a vacancy shall occur, they shall be filled in the same manner as the like vacancies are filled by law in the case of vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance upon the following subjects:

The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanics' and laborers' lien, and the rights of married women, as now secured by law, nor to alter or amend section 3 or 5, article V, of said Constitution, nor change the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established; nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall the Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. The Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified by the qualified voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode wherein the sense of the people therein shall be taken and recorded.

Sec. 6. There shall be printed immediately ten copies of this act for each member of the General Assembly, and one hundred copies within thirty days after ratification for each board of county commissioners, and the use of the registrars and judges of election in their respective counties; and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 23d July, 1875.

To Wm. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: On the 19th instant a partial examination of the harbor and its surroundings, with the public works for improvement was made, the inclemency of the weather and other circumstances preventing a thorough inspection of the same.

Since our visit on the 26th of March last (reported on the 29th), no important change is perceptible in

BALD HEAD CHANNEL.

About the same draught of water is reported available, say 15½ feet.

BALD HEAD POINT AND SMITH'S ISLAND

are wearing away rapidly. The point is almost gone, and the outer face of the island is perceptibly wasting; also the inner face of the island toward the light house appears to be wearing off rapidly. On the opposite side, the point of beach and shoal at Oak Island Point are growing and extending into the harbor.

THE TWO OPENINGS

across the line of narrow beach alluded to in a former report, are doing well, the lower one is entirely closed and filled up to high-water line, the upper one is nearly closed and filled up to, or near low-water line. The powerful pressure of the river ebb in its exit out of

THE INLET

has had the effect of wearing somewhat the north face of Zeke's Island and pushing back the line of shoals making seaward from the island on the southern edge of the inlet, thus enlarging the inlet somewhat at this point. The same influence no doubt has had the effect of producing encroachments upon the point of beach just beyond the old break water, necessitating the erection of a line of crib work about 1,100 feet in length, (besides about 200 feet of right-angle abutments) from the old work to the point of beach for its protection, which thus far appears efficient.

THE OLD BREAKWATER

is being constantly strengthened by accumulations of sand, although the beach has not entirely closed up against it, owing to some leaks still remaining. A line of shoals however, appear to be encircling its entire front from Zeke's Island to the point of beach which we regrd a favorable operation of nature.

FEDERAL POINT

presents no marked change, a few brushgrillage abutments have been placed around the point to collect sand for its protection which has had the desired effect. The contract for dredging the

SNOWS MARSH CHANNEL

behind the Horse Shoe Shoal, 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep at low tide, was finished in May. Dredge No. 3, which had been operating upon

THE SHOAL OF LOGS AND STUMPS

above Big Island since the middle of December, was reinforced by dredge No. 2, on the 25th of May, since which time both dredges have been operating with decided effect until the 1st of July inst., when work was suspended for general repair of dredges and lighters preparatory to commencing on a new contract for enlarging Snow's Marsh channel to a width of 200 feet, and 12 feet deep at low tide, which it is expected to complete by November, when the whole force will be returned to the flats above Big Island for operations during the winter. The suction dredge Wodburry has been at work at the Snow's Marsh channel during most of the summer, in consequence of the prevalence of southwest winds, producing a heavy swell on the outer bar and preventing profitable use of her there.

We are informed by Mr. Philip Prioleau, of Smithville, that the Brig *Little Fury*, drawing 14 feet water and piloted by John P. Savage, came safely down from Wilmington on the 30th of June over all shoals without touching bottom, which is considered the greatest accomplishment of the kind known to the oldest inhabitant.

Within the past few days, operations have been commenced for removing the obstructions to the channel near the wreck bouy above the upper jetty and opposite to Reedy Point, which had been placed there during the late war, and up to this time about 400 feet lineal of the projecting arms and points with some iron have been removed from the east side of the bouy.

Proposals were invited from contractors for continuing the deflecting breakwater at Federal Point, looking to the ultimate closing of the Inlet. And also, proposals for closing the Inlet at once. Many proposals were submitted, none of them meeting the approval of the Engineer, were rejected. We are informed that in a few days new proposals, somewhat modified, will be invited, from which we can only hope some good will result. We are inclined to the belief that the real difficulty in the way of closing the inlet, is the want of sufficient means at command, to prosecute the work successfully. If this is true the Chamber should by all means urge upon the next Congress the importance of making such appropriation as the engineer may deem adequate. This much it will surely do if the subject is properly presented, seeing, as it might certainly do, the grand results from the limited appropriations heretofore made, for we hazard nothing in declaring that few if any of the public works of the country have resulted in so much of real tangible benefit from similar expenditures of money, and the Congress must be satisfied that the appropriations for the Cape Fear have neither been wasted or squandered, but judiciously expended, producing the most happy results—results exceeding the most sanguine expectations.

We beg to repeat the suggestions in our last report urging the opening to general commerce an inland water communication through our coach line sounds, or by any other more practicable route or means which may present itself. Also of

LIGHTING THE RIVER

in the interest of navigation and commerce, and of procuring the establishment of a

LIFE BOAT

at or near Smithville, in the interest of humanity.

Up to this time no movement has been made by

THE SIGNAL BUREAU

that we are aware of, for erecting the coast line telegraph south of the Hatteras, as provided for by the last Congress.

From the lights before us the work for improving the harbor is progressing satisfactorily, and the future prospects very encouraging.

H. NUTT,
GEO. HARRISS,
J. H. CHADBOURN,
Committee.

Public Speaking.

The nominee of, and canvasser appointed by the Democratic Conservative Convention of Pender county, will address the people of Pender as follows:

Burgaw, Tuesday, July, 27, at 1 o'clock a. m.

Grant Township, Wednesday July, 28 (usual voting place) 11 o'clock a. m.

Holly Township, Thursday, July 29, (usual voting place) 11 o'clock a. m.

Rocky Point Township, Friday July 30, (usual place of voting) 11 o'clock a. m.

Lincoln Township, Saturday July 31, (usual place of voting), 11 o'clock a. m.

Union Township, Monday August 2, (usual place of voting) 11 o'clock a. m.

Columbia Township, Tuesday, August 3, (usual place of voting) 11 o'clock a. m.

Caswell Township, Wednesday, August 4, at Point Caswell, 11 o'clock a. m.

The Democratic Conservatives of Pender are called upon to rally as one man for our candidate for the Constitutional Convention, and for Pender county.

By order of the executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of Pender county.

S. P. HANDS,
Secretary.

Compliment To a Native Of Iredell.

The Statesville *American* says: We clip the following from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 13th, which contains all we might say of the brilliant gentleman:

NASHVILLE TENN., July 14, 1875.

Hon. Francis D. Stockton:

You have been appointed Chancellor, vice Walker. Will accept your commission to-morrow.

W. R. HOUSE, Adj't Gen'l.

Mr. Stockton is a North Carolinian from Statesville, graduated in the class of 1856 at Chapel Hill, removed to Memphis after the war, and has been engaged in the active and successful practice of the law for the past ten years. His appointment will be indorsed by the bar, and is entirely satisfactory to the public generally. The resignation of his predecessor, Chancellor S. P. Walker, who accepted the positon of City Attorney, occasioned the vacancy to which Mr. Stockton has been appointed. The high legal ability of the Chancellor of the Second Chancery Court, established by Judge Walker, will no doubt be fully maintained by Chancellor Stockton.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875

CONVENTION.

Election, August 5th, 1875.

FOR DELEGATES:

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
DAVID S. COWAN,

DUPLIN COUNTY.
J. N. STALLINGS,
WILLIAM FARRIOR,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
JOSEPH A. WORTH,
NEILL R. BLUE,

ROBESON.
DUNCAN SINCLAIR.
CALVIN A. McEACHERN.

BLADEN.
J. W. RUSS.

CARTERET.
JAMES RUMLEY.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.
FORNEY GEORGE.

ONSLOW COUNTY.
JAMES G. SCOTT.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
S. J. FAISON,
WILLIAM KIRBY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
GEORGE DAVIS,
ROBERT STRANGE.

PENDER COUNTY.
R. K. BRYAN.

If, in spite of protest and challenge, an illegal vote is polled, let the proper affidavits be at once made before the proper officer, so that the parties thus illegally voting may at once be arrested and thereby prevented from escaping the penalty provided by law in such cases. We repeat, let the proper affidavits be made and let the parties fraudulently voting be at once arrested.

Remember that the election law requires "*That when a voter is challenged at the polls upon demand of any citizen of the State it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the Election to require said voter before being allowed to vote to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.*"

Remember also that the election law says: "*No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual or bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.*"

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

By invitation of the Executive Committee of Brunswick county, Major J. A. Engelhard will address the people at Town Creek on Saturday next, the 31st of July.

We learn that Judge Russell has also an appointment for the same time and place.

GENERAL RANSOM'S APPOINTMENTS.

Rocky Mount, Saturday 31st July.

It is needless to tell our people that Senator Ransom is a man well worth listening to. His last speech in the United States Senate demonstrated the fact that he is able to electrify the people of both North and South.

Let everybody turn out to hear him.

THE SPEAKING AT SHOE HEEL—HON. JAS. M. LEACH.

Hon. Jas. M. Leach will address the people at Shoe Heel on Monday the 2d of August. Gen. Leach is without a superior in the State as a stump speaker. Let all who love to hear wit and humor and pathos and reason, argument and sonud, hard common sense go to hear General Leach. We can assure those who have never heard him that they have a rare treat before them. Remember to go to Shoe Heel next Monday.

RADICAL HONESTY.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

Capt. T. M. Argo left for the West Saturday evening to canvass some of the western counties in the interest of the Republicans. Mr. Sam Merrill asked him on the streets Saturday what he was going for? He replied, "To beat your party." Mr. M.: "Well, what good is it if you do beat; your party won't do nothing but meet and adjourn?" Capt. A.: "Yes we will do something. *We will gerrymander the State so that you'll never touch it again.*"

THOSE persons who began to eat large quantities of fish a few years ago, and have kept up the practice ever since without having experienced the desired increase of intellectual capacity may thank the New Orleans *Republican* for this explanation: "Unless a man has brains, it is useless for him to eat brain food. It never has been claimed for fish that it creates; it only strengthens the brains."

WHITE men of North Carolina, are you ready for mixed schools, for negro Judges, for negro Representatives, for negro Senators? Are you ready to forget that while you guarantee to the negro all his political and legal rights, this is a white man's government, framed by the wisdom of the white men, and secured by the blood of the white race? If you are ready for such a tremendous change, says the *Charlotte Democrat*, stay away from the polls on the day of election. If you are not ready, come up, every man of you, and vote for the men of your race.

The Boston *Post* reports that a European lady recently sold a kiss for $20,000, while a lady passenger who sued Western conductor for kissing her got only $1,000; and the latter sum the *Post* thinks is contemptible compared with the former. This is certainly so; but it is still more contemptible when compared with the profits of kissing among religious people in Brooklyn. Nothing like the sum there realized by kissing was ever before heard of in the world.

TO-DAY WEEK—VICTORY OR DEFEAT?

One week more and the die will be cast. Generations yet unborn will look back with blessings or with curses to the action we shall take on Thursday next. If we shall act as men who knowing their rights dare maintain them, a hundred years will pass away sooner than the benefits that will accrue to North Carolina. But if we shall prove recreant to our race and to our color, to the traditions of the past and our hopes in the future, time itself cannot tell when posterity will cease to heap bitter and burning curses upon our heads.

Whatever we do next Thursday will be done with our eyes wide open. We know, and we know well what the issue before us is. We know that we are fighting to free ourselves from negro rule. This is the sum and substance of the whole campaign. White men ought to be ruled by white men, and not by negroes. The Canby Constitution subjects our people in the East to negro rule. If we would be free, then, we must strike that infamous Constitution from our way. If we shall do our duty on Thursday, before six months shall have gone by, it will be numbered among the things of the past, and we shall be once more living under a Constitution and Government of our own making.

Nor could there be a better time for the people of North Carolina to make desired changes in their organic law. We are at peace at home and abroad. At last the heavy hand of the Federal Government has been lifted from us. There is now neither talk nor danger of Federal interference. Federal bayonets will no longer gleam at our election precincts. The change that has come over the public mind of the North and the near approach of a Presidential election, render it impossible to be threatened any longer with vengeance from Washington if we assert our rights. Not even Grant himself dare now molest us.

The great work of freeing ourselves from the domination of the negro party needs to be done, and the time is meet for doing it. Let us, then, see to it that when the sun shall go down on Thursday next it shall go down upon a people still impoverished it may be, but yet once more free.

Is any man, fool enough to think the white people of North Carolina intend to continue to be chained down to the level of negroes? If white men would settle this matter peaceably let them go the polls on election day and vote down the party that has done them this foul wrong. Never did a people have greater inducement to assert their rights than we have now.

The time for action has come. The man who fails to do his duty in this crisis will deserve, and will receive the curses of all true people so long as he shall live, and long after he shall have passed away, the heritage of shame will still cling to his children.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The Old and New Constitutions—Judge Buxton's Letter—Interview With Mr. B. F. Moore.

One of the Editors of the JOURNAL had the pleasure on Monday last, of meeting with Mr. B. F. MOORE, of Raleigh, the Nestor of the North Carolina bar, than whom no man in North Carolina is held in higher estem, or whose opinions carry greater weight. Never an active politician, before the war he was a Whig. He bitterly opposed the war at its outbreak, and in 1865, labored faithfully to do all in his power to relieve his fellow-citizens, as a member of the Convention that year. Since that time he has acted with the Conservative party, being one of the leaders of the most conservative wing of that party—a leader however by counsel and not by active participation in any of the canvasses.

We were glad to learn from Mr. Moore's own lips of the deep interest he takes in the success of the Conservatives in the Convention election. He has taken an active part in public affairs in North Carolina under the Constitutions of 1776, 1835 and 1868, and may therefore be regarded as knowing the wants of the people, as every one will give him credit of having their interests at heart. After getting his views upon various matters now being discussed, we called his attention to an addres s to the people of Cumberland county signed by Judge R. P. Buxton, and one J. C. Blocker, a Federal office-holder, who are candidates for Convention on the Radical ticket, which he said he had read with some surprise. Then the following conversation ensued:

Editor—I do not care, Mr. Moore, to ask your views in regard to the statement of Judge Buxton in reference to the homestead and personal property exemption, the mechanics and laborers' lien laws, and other ridiculous and silly claims of the present Constitution. These are of course made to fool the people, and every respectable man and lawyer, much less one occupying Judge Buxton's official position, should have had more regard for himself than to have published such falsehoods. These are mere clap-traps, worthy only of the "baser sort," who do the dirty work of the Judge's party. But I desire to call your attention specially, Mr. Moore, to this statement: "You are indebted to your present Constitution for that section in the Declarations of Rights which forbids the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, for it did not exist in the old."

Mr. Moore: I was profoundly amazed at reading the address of Judge Buxton and Mr. Blocker to the people of Cumberland county; though dated July 1st, I did not see it until two days since. I have noticed the claim in regard to the *habeas corpus*, to which you refer, among others which they boastingly set up in behalf of the present Constitution. This declaration manifests an inexcusable ignorance of the provisions of the Constitution of the State, which were engrafted by our forefathers on the Constitution of 1776, and which have withstood all alterations and amendments made at any time since. The Judge seems to have utterly forgotten sections 12 and 13 of "The Declaration of Rights" of 1776—which constitute a part of the Constitution, and are as follows:

SEC. 12. No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or deprived of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the laws of the land.

SEC. 13. Every freeman restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

The Judge either forgot that these provisions constituted a part of the Constitution, or was profoundly ignorant of the meaning and effect which every Judge in the State had at all times and under all circumstances given to them. It certainly never occurred to the framers of the Constitution of '76 that any higher guarantee for the liberty of the citizens was necessary to insure an inquiry into his detention; neither did it ever occur to the distinguished patriots, who provided for amending the Constitution of the State in 1834, and I am certain that during the whole period of our State's existence from 1776 to 1868 there never has been a question with any judge, fit to hold a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, who has doubted that under the thirteenth section of the Declaration of Rights, it was the sworn duty of every judge to hear, *without denial or delay*, any complaint made by the humblest citizen in the State, of his unlawful imprisonment, and to give him the same benefit of a release, if unjustly imprisoned, as Judge Buxton would now be; and further, that the Legislature was then as much forbidden to suspend the privileges of the "*Writ of Habeas Corpus*" as that body would be at this day.

Thanking the venerable gentleman for this very clear and convincing evidence of the utter worthlessness of Judge Buxten's letter, we turned the conversation to other subjects.

DO NEGROES LOVE OFFICE? DOES THE EAST SUFFER?

In the township of Wilmington, which consists of the city of Wilmington, the negro party has made the following nominations:

FOR MAGISTRATES AT LARGE.
J. J. Cassidey, native white.
J. C. Hill, negro.

FOR MAGISTRATES IN THE WARDS.
1st. Henry Brewington, negro.
2nd. S. VanAmringe, native white.
3d. W. H. Moore, negro.
4th. Alexander Sampson, negro.
5th. Anthony Howe, negro.

FOR CONSTABLE.
Sol. W. Nash, negro.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. Potts, carpet-bagger.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
Alfred Howe, negro;
A. H. Morris, native white.
J. E. Sampson, negro.

Five of the seven candidates, nominated to discharge the grave and responsible duties of a Justice of the Peace, are negroes! Two of the three candidates for school committee men are negroes! And the candidate for Constable is a negro! And to this complexion have we come under the system of Government, provided for us by the Canby Constitution! Nor is it any better elsewhere.

We learn that in the nomination for ownship magistrates and other officers or the Newbern township, the Radicals have made the following ticket:

FOR MAGISTRATES IN THE WARDS:
1st. W. L. Palmer, northerner.
2d. D. N. Kilburn, "
3rd. Richard Tucker, negro.
4th. E. A. Richardson, "
5th. B. W. Morris, "
6th. E. G. Hill, "
7th. Jos. Mumford, "

FOR MAGISTRATES AT LARGE:
James Campbell, northerner.
E. R. Dudley, negro.

TOWNSHIP CLERK:
Thomas McCarthey, foreigner.

CONSTABLE:
W. H. Burton, unknown.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES:
T. A. Henry, Northerner and United States Collector.
Amos Yale, negro.
Geo. T. Fisher, "

Fourteen officers, of whom eight are negroes, four northern men, one foreigner, and one unknown, believed to be a negro; but at all events as we learn not a white native of Newbern is entrusted with the guardianship of the interests of that important town!

This is a fair specimen, as the Raleigh *News* truly says, of the way in which the white people of the East are trodden under the foot of ignorance, outside influence and government insolence. All over the East it is alike Wrong and robbery will always prevail when cunning rules ignorance and ignorance overwhelms by its numbers Will the West permit this injustice, this crying wrong? The people of the East cannot help themselves. They are powerless. Their salvation is in the hands of the West. Will the West be deaf to the cry? If the East is disappointed now, it sinks with despair. It can have no further hope in the future. The door of deliverance will have been closed, unless the West will come out with such strength to the support of the Convention as will secure relief by proper changes in the Constitution

GOVERNOR GRAHAM'S ADDRESS

Governor Graham, as is well known, is a candidate for the Convention in Orange county. The feeble condition of his health preventing his taking any active part in the canvass, he has addressed a letter to the people of his county. The letter discusses all the questions involved in the present campaign—questions that affect white men in our section as well as in Orange—and we therefore lay it before our readers in full.

To the People of Orange County.

When I accepted the nomination, as a candidate for a seat in the approaching Convention, tendered by a public meeting of the Conservative Democratic party, during the last Superior Court, I had hoped to attend the public assemblies at the annual tax-gatherings, and to make such explanation of the subject as the occasion would allow; according to the old custom of the country.

An important engagement of business not then expected to interrupt, will require me to be absent from the State at the time of the election, and the feeble condition of my health, in the meantime, prevents my presence among you as I desired. I therefore address to you this paper as an apology for my absence, and a brief statement of my views on some of the topics involved in the election.

You will see, on reading the Convention act, that the Convention is to be one of limited power.

1. There is no danger in it to the rights of the colored people, because their rights are secured by the Constitution of the United States, and the Convention of a State could not abridge them, if it were so disposed.

2nd. The Convention is expressly forbidden to abridge the rights of a failing debtor to his Homestead, and the Exemptions of personal property now allowed.

3d. It cannot take away the mechanics' and laborers' lien, nor from married women the right to their separate property, and in various other particulars it can make no change in the regulations at present existing.

4th. The Convention is also forbidden to legislate, that is, to pass laws on any subject; this power being left to the Representatives of the people at the usual sessions of the Lepislature, and the power of the Convention being confined to regulating the organization of the several departments of government, the declaration of principles, and the establishment of very general rules.

It can therefore lay no tax, nor enact any law as to the existing public debt (whether the claim be fair or fraudulent) that subject having been withdrawn from the Constitution by amendments adopted by vote of the people in 1873, and placed under the control of the Legislature where it was always considered to belong, till guarantees for its full payment, principal and interest, were foisted into the Constitution of 1868. These, by the amendments aforesaid, have now been repealed. I have thought it proper, thus to state the substance of the Convention Act, because I understand that attempts are made to prejudice the Freedmen against the Convention upon the old cry that it is designed to put them back into slavery; a cry which they have some reason to distrust after ten years of freedom, during which the right to personal liberty in the white man (and it is the same for the colored) has been subjected to the severest of trials, and came out victorious through the old writ of *Habeas Corpus;* also that special pains are being taken to excite fears as to the safety of Homesteads, liens of mechanics and laborers, and on other heads; all of which are forbidden to be touched in Convention, by the 4th section of said act.

But it is said that a Convention is but an epitome of the people, and can't be restricted by limits on its powers.

This can hardly be called North Carolina doctrine, since we had Conventions in 1788, 1789 and 1835 all of which were limited; and they all submitted to the restraints, and attempted nothing beyond them. But however this may be, the people have the reins in their own hands in choosing delegates, and can protect themselves against perils of this kind, by refusing to elect any man who will not agree to abide by the restrictions. The fiery steed that shows beforehand that he will kick out of the traces, should not be hitched in, but be left to some other occasion which will be free for any thing.

Another class of objectors to Convention, it is said are of the opposite kind, though in close alliance with the above.

They are willing to be elected, go to Raleigh, adjourn and come home again. For any useful work these require the spur rather than the rein. Now the principle of these men is but nullification in a new and most objectionable form. By adopting the existing Constitution, it was ordained that the General Assembly, by majorities of two thirds of each House, might call a Convention, and when the present Convention act passed by these majorities, it became as binding, as if it had been voted for by every citizen. It was a decree of the people through their appointed agents that the Constitution should be revised, and after such amendments as the Convention should devise, the work should be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, and the man who is not willing to assist in this work to the best of his ability, but will hide his light under a bushel whatever it may be, and not lend it to the reform and improvement of its government, is only endeavoring to nullify and make void a constitutional law, which must be executed; and every consideration of patriotism requires, that it shall be executed in good faith.

The people surely will hardly require such an agent for such a work, any more than they would commit the work of a hive to the drones. A Convention then, we are obliged to have; and the only concern with the people, at present, is what delegates they will elect. The fact is not to be disguised, that notwithstanding the votes of some conspicuous Republican members in favor of the measure, the great body of the Republican leaders in the State have made this a strict party question, and that they design by some policy or other, to endeavor to elect a majority of members of the Convention in order to retrieve past defeats, and to make the appearance to the world that they are in the majority in North Carolina, and ready to co-operate as such, in the elections of 1876; and the dissatisfied Conservative, who by indifference refuses to vote, or throws away his vote, but aids them in the desire, to the sacrifice of his principles and the party organization on which he habitually relies for the promotion of the good of his country. There is but one point of view in which the Convention may be regarded as at all a dangerous assembly; and that is, if this party should obtain a majority and by combination of the two elements aforesaid, the do-nothings and the mischief makers, and should run riot over the restrictions upon the Convention, insist that its powers are unlimited, and undertake to legislate at their will. They might thus establish whatever regulations might be deemed of advantage to their party in State or in national affairs, and provide for laying of Districts for the election in the future of colored Judges, or other officers, in order to secure party support; and occasion mischievous contention and the most fearful results. This aspect I commend to the consideration of those who propose to sit quietly down and let the affairs of the State take care of themselves. The emergency being upon us, voting for delegates of our own views is a necessary act of self defence. If we will not attempt to govern ourselves, there is a watchful opponent at hand, who will readily assume the office of governing us. However desirable it might be that in the revision of a State Constitution, all party considerations should be sunk, in the actual conditions of affairs, and from the spirit manifested by our opponents, the reliance of friends of law, order and reform, must be mainly upon that party to which we are indebted, for the rescue of the Government from the Legislature control of those, who in their Constitutional Convention, and in the ensuing session of the Legislature, involved the State in thirty millions of dollars of new debt, in the most profuse expenditures for ordinary purposes, and in the sequel, attempted to subject our citizens to a military despotism, from which we were happily relieved by the Judiciary of the United States. It is therefore no ordinary election which lies before us, but one, in which whatever may have been our individual opinions as to the calling a Convention, neutrality is likely to be as fatal as an abandonment of our principles.

As to the objects for which the Convention is called, and the specific amendments which should be made, they are too numerous to be set forth in this address. The work of the Convention has no binding effect until it shall be approved by the people. When you come to pass upon that work, it will be time for considering the proposed changes. Let me only remark that a Constitution of Government is in our country, made for the people, not the people for the Government. That the present one in North Carolina was formed and adopted under circumstances, when the people of the State were under constraint, which deprived them of that freedom of will which is necessary in providing a Government for themselves and that in many particulars it may be greatly improved, and relieved of provisions now seen to be injurious; and that safety, economy, justice and tranquility, may be greatly promoted by judicious amendments.

Should I be chosen one of your delegates, I shall devote to their duties such faculties as I possess, and will take pleasure in laying before you, for your approval or rejection such a Constitution as shall result from the joint deliberations of the delegates of the whole State, and thus make some return for the many tokens of confidence I have received at your hands.

Your fellow citizen,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

Hillsboro, July 17th, 1875.

[For the Journal.

Good News from the Front—Sampson County all Right.

DEAR SIRS:—The Convention canvass in Sampson, is now nearly completed by the standard bearers, Faison and Kirby. It has been conducted in the most successful manner possible. The history of the infamous Canby Constitution, its inadaptability to the citizens of the State and their necessities, the expediency of calling the Convention for its amendment and the importance of the issue have been forcibly impressed upon the voters of the county, in the happiest style of the Convention nominees. The election of our own Democratic candidates is certain. The people are determined to support them and their principles. The patriotic Conservatives entirely ignore, the Radical cant and Billingsgate twang of Messrs. Gilden and Wards. They are highly amused at the former gentleman's efforts to prove himself a Conservative, after being nominated by the negroes—two whites being present—in the hall above his own shop. We are rejoiced to know that both of the above gentlemen will board at home next year.

The Democrats are confident of success. They entertain no fears. They want, and will have a homespun Constitution. Let all the Democratic voters unite and our delegates will weave one of the strongest fibres next September.

CONVENTION.

P. S. If any one should desire to see Mr. Faison or Kirby, about September next, they can be found in Raleigh, throwing the shuttles.

CONVENTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. R. K. Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

BURGAW, July 21, 1875.

Mr. R. K. Bryan, Grant Township, N. C.:

DEAR SIR,—At the Democratic Convention of Pender county, held at Burgaw to-day, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to represent us in the Constitutional Convention to meet in Raleigh, in September next, you were unanimously elected; and as a committee to notify you of the same, we take great pleasure in assuring you that we believe you can so harmonize the entire county as to secure your election on the first Thursday of August next, and ask you to accept the nomination. In conveying the wishes of the Convention to you, allow us to add our personal gratification at your nomination, and ask that you accept at once, and let's have the ball in motion.

Believe us, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. V. HINES,
W. T. ENNETT,
J. H. HICKS.

WILMINGTON, July 24, 1875.

Messrs. Hines, Ennett and Hicks:

GENTLEMEN,—Your note of the 21st, requesting my acceptance of the nomination by our County Convention to represent Pender county in the Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble in Raleigh, in September next, has just come to hand. You are witnesses, gentlemen, to the fact that I have been extremely reluctant to enter the canvass as a candidate. Since it seems to be the wish of the people that I should do so, I yield to your request, and accept the nomination. I will, without accident, meet the people of the different townships between this and the day of election for the purpose of discussing the great issue now pressing upon us for solution.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

R. K. BRYAN.

The New York *World* has at last openly expressed the hope that the Democratic party will be defeated in Ohio this fall. It says:

"Every honest hard money Ohio Democrat ought to repudiate and reject openly and publicly, within the whole sphere of his influence and to the full measure of the responsibility (as Senator Thurman in his Baltimore interview gives us reason to believe that he will do,) these Republican doctrines, and the foistering of them into the platform of his party; and he ought to take abundant precaution that the men who did it and who indorse it never are chosen by his help to the councils of the Democracy again."

We are glad to learn, however, as we do from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that the *World* is understood in Ohio. It is known to be the tool of the Eastern money changers. It sees nothing in politics save the interests of its masters. It wants the bondholders cared for at the expense of all political organizations. The opposition of the *World* will make voters for the Democratic ticket in Ohio. Our people have no love for the *World* nor the money sharkers whom it represents.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The many reports in relation to Mr. Davis' removal to Texas for the purpose of assuming the presidency of its agricultural college are put to rest by the publication of the correspondence between Governor Coke and himself. The former, as the ex-officio head of the board of directors of the college, tendered Mr. Davis the presidency, "with a salary of $4,000 per annum, with residence properly furnished and as much land attached as might be desired for yards, garden, etc." And then in behalf of the people of Texas he urged Mr. Davis "to come and live with and be of us, and make your home and resting place, after a long and eventful public service, among a people who will never cease to love and honor you."

Mr. Davis gracefully declines the proffered appointment in a brief letter bearing date July 8th. He says:

No occupation would be more acceptable to me than that which would enable me to co-operate with you in the organization of a system for the instruction of the youth of our country in the two important branches to which the colleges at Bryan are to be specially devoted. I cannot fully thank you for the generous confidence manifested in offering to me the presidency of these colleges, and it is but a fair return that I should cordially confess that you have overrated my ability, and in the consciousness that I could not satisfactorily perform the duties of the office, decline to accept it. As soon as my private affairs will permit, I hope to re-visit Texas at more leisure than when last among you, and will be glad then to confer with you on the subject of an educational system for Texas, and as a volunteer to render such service as my small acquirements and shattered constitution may allow.

Don Piatts paper, the Washington City *Capital*, says:

Ex-Governor Shepherd is reported by a contemporary as having referred to Postmaster-General Jewell as "a little bobtail clam Yankee." Such language in a colored debating society would be denounced as unparliamentary and the "gemman" would be called to order. Such language in diplomatic circles would be liable to the suspicion of inelegancy. Properly understood the expression is robbed of all offensiveness. Mr. Jewell is trying to do right, and no state of mind is comparable to that resulting from an approving conscience, or as Pope expressed it:

"One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas."

In this respect he is a clam—a clam at high-tide. That Mr. Jewell should wear a short coat or be a short man is the fault of his tailor or the design of an inscrutable providence; that he should be a Yankee is an accident of birth and a misfortune over which he has no control.

WHAT MORE PROOF DO WE WANT? THE TRUTH AT LAST!

It is known to our readers that Judge Watts has left his district to canvass the West in behalf of the negro party, but it was not supposed he would boldly avow his approbation of the civil rights bill before the white people of the West. He has done so, however, without any reserve, as appears from the following certificate which we take from the Piedmont *Press* received last night.

Let every man read what Judge Watts says about civil rights.

MARION, McDOWELL Co., N. C.,
July 22nd, 1875.

We, the undersigned citizens of McDowell county, do hereby certify that we were present at a discussion to-day, at this place between S. W. Watts, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of North Carolina, and Maj. W. J. Montgomery, during which, to a question propounded to him by Maj. Montgomery, the Judge answered that he was in favor of the civil rights bill, and that he thanked God it had passed.

Signed: P. A. Bobbitt,
G. W. Jacobs,
J. K. Hawkins,
W. H. Bobbitt Jr.,
S. N. Neal,
K. J. Burgin.

RADICALISM, CIVIL RIGHTS AND SOCIAL EQUALITY. THEY ALL MEAN THE SAME THING.

No sane man can doubt what negroes mean when they demand "civil rights." They mean literally and without any qualification, to demand the right to go wherever the white man can go—on the cars, on the steam boats, in the hotels, in the churches, in the schools and in the theatres. In a word, they claim to be our brothers inferior only in opportunities, but our equals in all other respects, mental, moral and social. There can be no doubt of this, nor can there be any doubt composing as they do about nine-tenths of their party, that their demand in this respect will ever be complied with. The will of the negro in the Radical party is supreme, and the handful of white men in it know the fact. The white Radicals dare not offend their negro allies. No matter what the negroes demand, their brethren must yield. If anyone has any doubts on these points let him read the following:

(From the Fayetteville Gazette, 1874.)

Here they, the Radicals, have a Congressional candidate, who has the misfortune to be peculiarly bespattered with civil rights, mud and filth. He was nominated two years ago (and beaten) in a convention, the temporary chairman of which, a white man, was married to a negro woman, by a negro parson. This year he was nominated (and will be defeated) in a convention, some of the delegates of which favored mixed schools, and others—Canaday, Mayor of Wilmington, Sanders, editor of the *Post*, Mabson Price, etc., practiced social equality by eating and drinking together at the same time and at the same table on the Steamer North State. They bring out the candidate wearing the "no parlor, no kitchen" collar (for a half dozen men are willing at any time to certify to the "no parlor, no kitchen" charge), and put him on the track to win—what? Convention votes!

NOTE.—The marriage between the white man Thornton and a negro woman was made valid by an ordinance of the Canby Constitution, ratified March 14, 1868.—ED. JOURNAL.

[From the Wilmington JOURNAL, 1874.]

WILMINGTON, N. C.

This certifies that the following persons: W. P. Cannaday, E. B. Sanders, L. E. Rice, E. M. Shoemaker, E. F. Rosafy, white, G. L. Mabson, G. W. Price, Jas. Lowery, Reuben Maultsby, J. M. Whiteman, and J. C. Hill, colored delegates to the Fayetteville Convention, held at that place May 19th, 1874, both white and colored ate at the same table at the same time and place, on board the steamer North State, on terms of equality. T. J. GREEN.

[Radical Platform adopted at Fayetteville 1874.]

Resolved, 3. That the Republican party is in favor of proper and legitimate taxation for the support of common schools and desires the education of all classes of our people without regard to race or color.

[Judge D. L. Russell, 1874.]

The pretension that any person or class may be prevented from resorting to a public place whose doors are open to all but them, and denied to them only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning.

[U. S. Senator Boutwell 1874.]

And therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools.

The theory of human equality cannot be taught in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught; and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people, I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country, with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy.

[From the Albemarle Time, 1875.]

Read and Circulate.

JOHN PAGE, A NEGRO, AND THE RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR CONVENTION IN CHOWAN COUNTY, SAYS:

"*If the Republicans get control of the Convention, they will give the white folks* HELL, DAMN THEM, *we* will have no such thing as distinction on account of color IN ANY THING." Let every paper in North Carolina circulate this. It was said in the presence of Dr. R. H. Winborne and half a dozen other white gentlemen.

[From the Ashville Citizen, 1875.]

A. A. Campbell, Radical candidate in Cherokee, whom the *Pioneer*, a Radical paper published in Ashville, endorses as a representative Radical, says he endorses the Civil Rights bill, only it is not strong enough. White men, do you not understand this?

[Judge S. W. Watts, 1875.]

MARION, N. C., July 22d, 1875.

We, the undersigned, citizens of McDowell county, do hereby certify that we were present at a discussion, today, at this place, between Samuel W. Watts, Judge of the 6th Judicial District of North Carolina, and Major Montgomery, during which discussion, to a question propounded to him by Major Montgomery, the Judge answered that *he was in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, and that he thanked his God that it had passed.*

P. A. BOBBITT,
G. W. JACOBS,
J. W. HAWKINS,
W. H. BOBBITT, JR.,
S. J. NEAL,
R. J. BURGIN.

It should be remembered that though a Federal Judge in Tennessee has decided the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional, he did so on the grounds that the REGULATION OF SUCH MATTERS BELONGS EXCLUSIVELY TO THE STATES. IF A STATE MAKES SUCH A LAW IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL, OTHERWISE NOT. That is the gist of the decision.

In about two weeks will be celebrated, wherever Irishmen dwell, the centennial of the birth of Daniel O'Connell. It is an interesting coincidence, says the Boston *Post*, that Irishmen should commemorate the remarkable life and services of the man who did more than any other toward effecting the liberties of the Green Isle in the same year that Americans are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the stirring events immediately preceding their own independence. American liberties and Ireland's "Liberator" had their birth the same year, and in paying tribute to the memory of the latter, Irishmen in this part of the world will have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of their foster brethren in their adopted country.

Hear what John Page, negro, and Radical candidate for Convention from Chowan, says:

"*If the Republicans get hold of Convention, we intend to give the white folks hell, d—n them. We will have no such thing as a color distinction in anything.*"

LORNE THE FORLORN.

The Mournful Trouble of Having a Queen for a Mother-in-Law.

(N. Y. World.)

The private unhappiness of the Marquis of Lorne, the husband of the Princess Louise, is fast becoming a public theme in England. One of the satirical journals of London, the *Hornet*, has gone so far lately as to depict the youthful heir of the McCullum Mores standing in an attitude of indignant remonstrance behind his stately brothers-in-law, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, who pass him by with serene indifference, swinging their umbrellas and deep in disdainful converse upon other topics. The disgusted expression of the marquis' face gives piquancy to the legend of the cartoon, "am I not a man, a brother?" The *Hornet* accompanies its picture, too, with an amusing article, which we transfer to our columns, on the sorrows of "a blighted being."

There can be no doubt that the duke and duchess of Argyll did their son and heir a very questionable kindness, we suspect, when they accepted for him the hand, to say nothing of the heart, of a princess of the British blood-royal. In the earlier days of the British monarchy, alliances between the reigning families both of England and of Scotland and the nobility of those kingdoms were neither infrequent nor necessarily uncomfortable. No impassable gulf of etiquette then divided the princes of the blood from the great aristocracy of the realm. But the house of Hanover always has been, and still is an essentially German house, possessed with all the German notions of the sovereign dignity and of the abyss which divides it from all other forms of human life. The house of Hanover imported into England in the royal marriage act the principles of those Morganatic unions so common among the German sovereign princes. George the Fourth was not, perhaps, too scrupulous a person to lie upon occasion; but there is a good reason to believe that when he alienated Fox by the deliberate falsehood which he told him about his marriage with Mrs. Fitz Herbert, he really thought that he was only tampering gently with the facts, being, as his education had made him feel, quite absurd to supposed that any marriage could be a marriage which united a prince of the house of Guelph to a simple gentlewoman. Prince Albert brought with him to England a fresh infusion of the princely Teutonic feeling on this subject and it was the cause for years of difficulties between himself and the British nobility, that he could not divest himself of the habit of regarding all persons below the throne as lost in one common mist of absolute inferiority. The Teutonic princes, indeed, know but two classes of human beings, sovereigns and subjects. As an English duke once put the case in speaking of Prince Albert, the Saxon Prince considered social difference between me and my valet." Precisely how her majesty came to conceive of such a project as she carried out in reverting to the earlier English precedents on this subject and marrying her daughter to the heir of a great Scottish race is not quite clear, nor does it matter much. Her majesty's sons evidently do not share her majesty's feelings on this head. Perhaps they do not take kindly to their noble brother-in-law as a man. At all events, they have never for an instant relaxed in his favor the rigid rules of Teutonic princely life. They keep him at a distance, not in private only, but in public. It was notorious in London some time ago that the Marquis of Lorne was peremptorially directed by an equerry of his brother-in-law, the heir apparent, to leave the royal tent which he had entered without a special invitation on the occasion of a garden party. When the marquis accompanied his wife to to the court of Berlin, on a visit to her sister, the crown princess of Germany, he was not more civilly treated. While the princess entered the imperial family circle, the marquis was left to cool his heels among the nobility outside. In fact, the celebrated John Dean, of New York, notoriety, had no more trouble and underwent no sharper torments in his efforts to define his matrimonial position and to make it comfortable than this unfortunate scion of the illustrious house of Campbell.

Matters, probably, have not bettered for him by the fact that his younger brother, so well known in New York, Lord Walter Campbell, has just gone into partnership with a firm of brokers on the London stock exchange.

It is rumored now that both the marquis and his wife would be well pleased to transfer their residence to the New World. Here, at least, the Teuton is not often to be metwith in the shape of a prince; and where princesses and marquises are alike uncommon, the distance which separates one of these glittering shapes from the other would scarcely, perhaps, be discovered by the naked eye of an admiring public.

Santa Anna's Old Age.

Happening a few months since to be in the city of Mexico, and learning that Santa Anna was then spending a few weeks in his city home, I determined, if possible, to gratify my feelings of interest in his romantic career by securing an interview. Owing to a mutual feeling of dislike existing between Santa Anna and the Mexican people, the former holds himself in great reserve. His rooms are open to but a few, and it is no easy matter to gain an audience. Toward foreigners he is not so surly, and it is generally much easier for a stranger to gain his private parlors than for a native citizen. Angel Martinez, an old school-fellow of mine, knew how to manage the thing, however, and in a very short time he had discovered the quarters of one of Santa Anna's old-time friends, El Senor Verdergo, ex-Governor of the State of Sinaloa. This gentleman agreed to take us around, and the time was set when we should meet him. At the appointed time we were on hand. On reaching the *patio* of the old Spanish house on Vergara street, we sent up our cards.

We hardly had time to cast a hasty glance about us before a side door opened and Santa Anna himself stepped into the room. His private secretary, Colonel Noso, presented us, and after shaking hands and making a few commonplace remarks to each one of us, he motioned toward the chairs, and we all moved over and sat down. My surprise of the old General was shared by my companion. Instead of the gray-haired old man that we expected to see, an upright, soldierly figure stood before us. His form was not yet bowed down by the weight of years, and his cool, black, flashing eyes told that the fires of early life were not yet all spent. Incredible as it may seem, Santa Anna's hair has not yet turned gray, and his face has a kindly, hopeful expression strangely at variance with the widespread ideas of his character. He wears no beard of any kind, and is as smooth-faced as a woman. In talking he is much troubled by a badly-fitting set of false teeth which fall from the palate, and he is slightly deaf. It was in moving across the room and seating himself on the sofa, however, that the infirmities of his age showed themselves most conspicuous. His false leg troubled him, and I thought he showed a disposition to hide it, for, after seating himself very carefully, he threw it out directly before him and covered it with the left. He sat upright, nor did he lean back or change his position the whole hour that we were with him. Santa Anna is slim-built, about five feet ten inches in height, and in his younger days must have been a handsome man, as he is at present a fine-looking old gentleman. He is talkative and social, loves to recount his own exploits, and seems to live at present altogether in the past. He knows that the future holds nothing for him, consequently he takes very little interest in the passing events of the day. He did not even know the name of the President of the United States, and asked several little questions about our affairs that almost any schoolboy would be capable of answering.

He gave an account of the overthrow of Iturbide and his unhappy death, and told some little incidents of personal interviews which he himself had had with the young unfortunate emperor. He spoke of Vera Cruz, and described some horrible scenes which

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

Beaufort

A flying trip to this delightful resort finds us more in love than ever with it. At present a most delightful party of ladies and gentlemen are gathered together at the Atlantic hotel, which of itself is an attraction which cannot be excelled. Most of the visitors are North Carolinians—Wilmington which furnishes the largest number, Charlotte Raleigh, Greensboro, and Columbus, Richmond, Rockingham and Sampson counties vie with each other in the brilliant galaxies of beauty and refinement which they contribute to the social circles of the Atlantic. And even distant Florida proudly boasts of her additions to this brilliant circle. It is enough to turn the head of any respectable and clever man, and we confess ourself a sad victim.

There is much talk about the coming regatta between the boats of the Harbor and the Carolina Yacht Club, preparations for which are now being made. It is thought it will take place about the 18th of August, the occasion to wind up at night with a grand ball, complimentary to the Carolina Yacht Club. President Humphrey of the A. & N. C. Railroad, will give an excursion from Goldsboro on the occasion at very low rates.

Blue fish seem to have been thoughtful of the pleasures of the visitors at Beaufort this year, for they have made their appearance fully one month earlier than usual. On Monday, with a party of four, we captured considerably over one hundred—two other parties on the same day did about as well.

County Commissioners.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday evening at 3 o'clock. Present, James Wilson, Chairman, Commissioners Morris, Wagner, Van Amringe and Nixon.

The following was passed:

WHEREAS, Section 9 paragraph 6, of the Act known as the machinery Act, requires every cashier and treasurer of any corporation or association, to furnish a list of the stockholders resident in the several counties of the State with the amount of cash on the first of April in each year to the County Commissioners of the county in which such depositor or stockholder resides; and

WHEREAS, C. S. Ellis, Treasurer of the Real Estate and Loan Association; Richard J. Jones, Treasurer of the Wilmington Gas Light Company; Walter G. McRae, Treasurer of the Wilmington Building Association, and C. S. Ellis, Treasurer of the Mechanic's Building Association, have been repeatedly notified to comply with the act so made and provided, and they having failed to comply with the said Act

ORDERED, That legal proceedings be immediately instituted against the said parties.

A communication from a prisoner in the county jail, accusing John Orrell, the watchman with drunkenness, was laid on the table.

A communication from W. H. Peach, wishing to know what the Commissioners of New Hanover are willing to do about running the two parts of lines between New Hanover and Pender, situated in Cape Fear and Harnett Townships, and stating that the Commissioners of Pender were willing to take one of them and have it run, if the Commissioners of New Hanover would take the other and have it run. The surveyor to furnish a report to both Boards of Commissioners. Referred to chairman with power to act.

The matter of the work house investigation was taken up, and various reports were read in relation thereto, and statements in regard to the manner in which the prisoners are treated were made by Messrs Mathes & Bro. Statements were made also by Drs. King, Lane and Wood, and a lengthy discussion ensued. The Board, however, decided to take no action, and then referred the matter to the committee on Work House to report at the next regular meeting, the first Monday in August.

The Chairman reported that he had advertised for bids for the repair of Smith's creek bridge and the construction of a new bridge over Green's Mill Pond. Duncan Holmes having put in the lowest bid for the construction of said bridge, the contract was awarded to him for the sum of $115.

The Chairman submitted the report of the clerk appointed to investigate the matter of the defalcation of James G. Main, late Superior Court clerk of the county of New Hanover.

ORDERED, That immediate proceedings be taken against his bond.

The following changes were made in the Registras and Inspectors of Election:

Third Ward—John Hargrove, appointed in place of Edward Howard deceased.

Masonboro Township — William Pratt was substituted for Elijah Hewett.

Federal Point—William H. Williams was substituted as Registrar, in place of Stephens Keys, and Joseph Pepper was substituted in place of W. H. Williams as Inspector.

Application of James D. Williams for license to retail spirituous liquors, was granted.

The Board then adjourned.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

The trial of the men concerned in the infamous and cruel Mountain Meadow massacre has just commenced. We extract from the New York *Herald* the following brief and comprehensive history of this terrible tragedy, whose horrors are about being brought to light after the expiration of seventeen years:

In the year 1857 a large emigrant train was on its way across the plains to California. An army officer who saw it in June described it as probably the finest train that had ever crossed the plains. It was believed to contain not less than forty heads of families, some young unmarried men, women and many children, and it appears to have had an uncommonly perfect outfit, among other things three carriages, very unusual appurtenances to an emigrant train. One of these carriages, which was peculiarly noticed is said to have been for some years after the massacre in the possession of the Mormons. The Mormon leaders were at that time furious about some threatened or contemplated interference of the United States Government; and it is related that Brigham Young, preaching in the tabernacle, said that as governor and Indian agent he had hitherto "protected emigrants passing the territory, but now he would turn the Indians loose on them." It probably increased his anger that when this train left Salt Lake City several disaffected Mormons joined it. The emigrants were journeying to Los Angelos, in California, and were last seen by an Indian agent near the upper end of Mountain Meadows. This spot lies about three hundred miles from Salt Lake, and the leaders of the train had been told that a large spring near the south end of the meadow would be a favorable spot to rest and recruit their stock before entering the great desert, and this they did.

The Indian agent was the last man who saw the train and reported it. Thereafter, and for some years, nothing was heard of its fate. It was reported "lost." But the bloody tale of its massacre gradually leaked out, and the details which we give below have now been known and forgotten for many years. The Mountain Meadows were then surrounded by several Mormon settlements. The bishops of these one day gathered their people together and declared that they had received a command from the Mormon capital to "follow and attack the accursed Gentiles, and let the arrows of the Almighty drink their blood." A force of sixty white men and a party of Indians surrounded the ill-fated emigrants one morning before daylight, the Mormon whites having painted and disguised themselves as Indians in order to give the movement the appearance of an Indian attack. But the emigrants rapidly drew their wagons into a circle, made an energetic defense, and, as quickly as they could, threw up earth-works, behind which they sheltered themselves, their women and children and stock. They were surrounded and kept under fire for a long week; the Mormons hoping they could wear them out. The wife of an Indian trader afterward testified that while the firing continued and was plainly heard at her house, the Mormon leaders were going backward and forward between the place of murder and her house, and at the latter place "pitching quoits and amusing themselves in various ways."

At the end of the week, however, the Mormons appeared to have got tired of the slow attack; they washed off their paint, resumed their clothing and appeared before the overjoyed emigrants as a rescuing band of whites who had driven off the Indians. They were received as deliverers; the emigrants accepted the Mormons as an escort, and on a march these, at an agreed signal, suddenly opened fire upon the party, whom they had by a trick persuaded to lay aside their guns. Indians stationed in ambush rushed in to help in the work of assassination, and in a very brief time a hundred and twenty men, women and children were slain in cold blood. Three men only escaped, but only to perish later by starvation or the Indians. Seventeen children were saved alive, being supposed too young to remember the assassination. All of them were afterward claimed by their friends in the East, and two of them later gave evidence concerning the murder. The property of the emigrants was divided by the Mormons and Indians, and it is said that as late as 1862 jewelry taken at Mountain Meadows was openly worn at Salt Lake City and its origin not denied.

The dispatch which relates to the trial now going on in Utah for this foul murder speaks of one Lee, whose confession the Government refuses to accept. This is John D. Lee, then Mormon Bishop of Harmony, and one of the three chiefs who planned this cruel assassination. He appears to have been a peculiarly atrocious scoundrel; for it is related in the accounts of the massacre which we have seen that while the Mormons were killing the men this Lee singled out a beautiful young girl and dragged her out of the *melee* for his own vile purposes; and he himself is said to have related afterwards that "she struck at him with a large knife, whereupon he shot her through the head." So late as 1870 this scoundrel still lived at Harmony, in Utah; and now in the hands of justice, it is to be hoped he will not escape hanging.

For the Journal.

General Wade Hampton for President of the University.

The name of this distinguished South Carolinian, now residing in Virginia, is respectfully suggested to the Trustees of our University for the Presidency. A ripe scholar, an accomplished writer and speaker, fond of literature and science, his purity of character and noble bearing, eminently qualify him for teaching young men. His administrative abilities are of a high order, and he would make the most popular and efficient President of any College or University in the South. And then his name and fame, at the head of the Faculty at Chapel Hill, would be a tower of strength in securing patronage and in giving strength and lustre to the University of North Carolina. There is no man in this whole Southern land who has in greater abundance the confidence, admiration and sympathies of the Southern people than General Wade Hampton. Talk of this hero, patriot, scholar, and gentleman and you stir instinctively the affections of our people. Induce him to come to Chapel Hill, and by his commanding presence and powerful influence you will awaken an affection and secure a patronage for the University which can scarcely be equalled by the talismonic name and power of any man yet mentioned for its President. "Without fear and without reproach" he is the Chevalier Bayard of the South—generous, practical, brave and just.

No man has made greater sacrifices for the Southern people than this accomplished gentlemen and illustrious ex General of the Confederate army. He has lost all for the South, save life and honor. His large estate is all gone and he is now poor. His possessions in Louisiana were swept away by the inundations which impoverished so many thousands in that State, and what was left him besides, has gone to the payment of security debts, contracted by his generous nature in aiding others, so that he is now living in poverty and retirement in the vicinity of Charlottesville, Va. He must not remain thus impoverished and retired. Comparatively young, possessed of a big heart, pure character and high qualifications, Southern pride and Southern devotion to our best and noblest men, cannot, must not, allow him thus to be withdrawn from a proper field of public usefulness. Let him be invited to the University of North Carolina. No better selection for President could be made. Let not the occasion for doing lasting good to North Carolina be neglected. Will not the Trustees correspond with him on the subject? Will not the leading men of the State consider the matter? What say the papers and citizens of the State to this communication? PENDER.

July 19th, 1875.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

The Shelby District Conference.

SHELBY, N. C., July 22, 1875.

The District Conference of the Shelby District of the North Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, convened in this place to-day. The Conference was opened with religious exercises by the Rev. Lingurn S. Burkhead D. D., Presiding Elder of the District.

A rather full attendance of Preachers and Delegates appeared on the roll being called by Dr. Dixon, the Secretary, and the Conference proceeded to business.

The President announced that the first business in order would be the call of the various charges to answer the question: "What is the spiritual condition of the Church in the District?" and proceeded to address the Conference, enjoining on the members punctuality in attendance, prayerfulness, that the discussions be free, open, fearless, honest, and without personality, that the spirit of brethren in Christ should animate every one, and that the religious services should be carefully observed and attended to faithfully, "Worship God at the same time that you labor for the Church."

Rev. Mr. Todd, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Reynolds of the Baptist Church, both of South Carolina, were then introduced and welcomed by the President to seats in the Conference.

The call of charges then began on the spiritual condition of the Church, all responding but three, whose delegates had not arrived, Shelby Station being first called. After the call had proceeded for some time, the Conference adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m. Divine service was held, beginning at 11 o'clock, sermon by the Rev. R. G. Barett, of Lincolnton. Text Matthew XX Chapter, 6th verse. Great attention was paid by the audience, and considerable feeling exhibited as the speaker brought out the doctrines of the text.

Afternoon session 3 p. m. The unfinished call of the morning session was proceeded with, and finished after which a debate sprung up on the subjects embraced in the reports. The debate was participated in by Revs. J. W. North, Wm. M. Robey, President of Davenport College. H. S. Henderson, S. R. Traywick, Saml. Leard and others, the President concluding with a short and earnest speech explaining and recounting for some things not explained in the reports. Conference then adjourned until to-morrow morning 7½ a. m.

SECOND DAY.

July 23d, 1875.

Conference was opened at 8½ a. m., with religious exercises conducted by Professor Round, of Davenport College.

Roll of delegates called, and delegates who had arrived since last session were enrolled on motion of Dr. Dixon The calling of the roll was dispensed with for the rest of the conference. Reports on the spiritual condition of the church were then called for, and the rest of the charges not called yesterday, reported.

Dr. Burkhead then made a statement to the conference in regard to a series of discussions, with a sect called "Henkleites," in Catawba county, with its results. The discussions were conducted by Rev. D. May, of the M. E. Church South, opposed by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Revs. Polycarp and Henkle, of Missouri, and Rev. Dr. Schmidt, Professor in a theological college in St. Louis, on the part of the "Henkleites." He believed that the "Henkleites" had been routed from every field, and had given up the contest so that now the churches in Catawba had peace.

Rev. H. T. Hudson offered a resolution based on the substance of the reports. The resolution commends the present condition of the church, and recommends renewed efforts to bring up its spirituality to the highest standard. The President then called for reports on finances, and the call of the charges began with Shelby Circuit, continuing until the hour of adjournment. Ten and a half a. m. having arrived, Conference then adjourned to 3 p.m.

At eleven o'clock divine service was held, Rev. Sam'l Lean preaching the sermon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Dixon offered a resolution that the Conference recommend the assessment plan for raising money. This was amended to read, "Assessment and Subscription Plan," and adopted.

Maj. Lee offered a resolution, which, after a long debate, was amended to read—

Resolved, That the District Conference believes it to be the duty of the stewards and membership to see that the preachers are paid in full before they leave their charges. The debate was participated in by the Revs. R. G. Bennett, S. R. Traywick, Dr. Burkhead, Jno. W North, H. T. Hudson, and by the following lay delegates: Maj. Lee, G. Z. Falls, Tuttle, Hoyle, and others, and was very spirited, points of discipline being brought to bear upon it in every point, and the whole subject of collections getting a general sifting. Capt. Jno. E. Leggett, of Front Street Church, Wilmington, and Mr. T. D. Winchester, of Monroe, were presented to the Conference, and invited to seats in the body.

After the appointments were read the Conference adjourned.

Notes From the Canvass.

Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of the Convention will take place at the Falls at Tar River, in Nash county, on Saturday the 31st of July, 1875. A barbecue will be given.

Senator Ranson, Maj. Yeates, Judge Fowle, Gen. Cox, Capt. Davis, and many other distinguished speakers have been invited.

Maj. A. M. Lewis left Raleigh Tuesday, for the mountains, to overtake Tom Argo. He will attend to him.

The Raleigh *News* says: "We continue to hear the most encouraging accounts from every portion of Wake county. The Democratic candidates are making the most favorable impressions wherever they speak, and the people of the sections where they have not reached have organized for the combat on the 5th of August, and will be favorably heard from on that day. Let Raleigh Township but do her duty and Wake will come up all right.

Says the Goldsboro *Messenger*: "From all quarters the news is "All is well." The deceptive policy of our opponents is thoroughly unmasked—The people have their eyes open. But do not rest upon your oars. Whilst you are asleep, the Radicals will have their bushwhackers at work, "seeking whom they can devour." White men, be not deceived. The issues involved are of too great importance. Be vigilant and vote for Dortch and Cox."

Vance said at Wadesboro: "The Radicals say that if we get a majority in the Convention, we will overthrow the Homestead law, but he that sayeth so, is a fool or liar. For would we destroy the law that gives us our home, where our children have been born and reared—where they have died and been carried forth to their last resting place. I say no, we will not, and he that sayeth so, is both a fool and a liar."

New York is getting uneasy about her ability to accommodate the European visitors who, it is expected, will flock there next year to attend our Centennial celebration. There are thirty-five first-class hotels in New York completed and in course of erection, which will have sleeping accommodations for 7,584 guests, and when under pressure will be able to increase the capacity to 10,555. The second-class hotel will doubtless be crowded next summer. Those of the third class will accommodate, in the aggregate, as many guests as the first and second classes together. In view of the influx next year many of the hotels are enlarging their premises in order to accommodate all applicants.

A Court 1 000 Years old Closes its Doors Forever.

On July 6 an august and ancient tribunal, the most so of any save the "High Court of Parliament," virtually ceased to exist. On that day the Court of Queen's Bench, which represents a tribunal held before the King at least one thousand years ago, sat for the last time, and will probably never sit again. It is a curious circumstance that, reckoning from the accession of Alfred in 871—the earliest date at which such a jurisdiction can be shown to have been exercised—to the year 1870, when the original of the Judicature act which abolished it was introduced, just one thousand years should have elapsed. To Sir Aleander Cockburn, certainly in many respects not the least distinguished of the series, belongs the melancholy distinction of being the last Lord Chief Justice of England, The jurisdiction of the Court, it is true, is preserved by the Judicature act, and is vested in a division of the High Court of Judicature. And its peculiar jurisdiction is vested in that division exclusively. But as that great court, which has existed ever since the conquest as a distinct and separate tribunal, with that high and lofty jurisdiction which could originally only be exercised by the King in person, and was so exercised ever since the time of Alfred, as that great court of the King, inferior only to Parliament in greatness and in dignity, its history has closed. It has, however, a great history, a history of ten centuries' duration, closely connected with the constitution of the country through a long succession of ages, and associated with a series of great names and historic, often tragic, events.—*London Times*.

A White Man Tried for Marrying a Colored Woman.

[From the Courier Journal]

There is a law in Indiana prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons, under penalty of imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten years, and a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. Another section of the penal code makes it the same crime with the same punishment, for any person to aid or abet in the commission of the act. Some weeks since, a German named John Angeli Miller, residing in Mooresfield, Floyd county, Indiana, was married to a negro woman named Mary Sims. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jesse Bass, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, the leading colored church of New Albany. License was issued to the parties by the Clarke County Clerk, it is not stated on what representations.

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of Floyd county found a true bill for the crime named against Miller and Bass. The Sheriff and Chief of Police went out to Mooresville and found Miller at his home, in the company with his wife, and placed him under arrest. The woman was much alarmed, and begged the officer not to take her husband away from her. Miller was then brought into New Albany and placed in the county jail. At the instance of the prosecuting attorney, Judge Smith fixed Miller's bail at $2,500, which being unable to give, he was still in jail at a late hour last night.

Afterwards the Rev Mr Bass was arrested on the street by the Deputy Sheriff, and also taken to jail. His bond was made $500, which he had not obtained up to 9 o'clock last night.

STATE NEWS.

The Ashville Pioneer says: Solon Robinson, the venerable and venerated author of "Hot Corn," and for many years agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, arrived here on Saturday, and stopped at the Bank Hotel. He is charmed with our country, and thinks it will ultimately become the great sheep-growing and cattle raising section of this country. An opinion like this, from one who has traveled over every State in the Union investigating its agricultural resources, will do more to recommend it to the favor of capitalists and immigrants than all the newspaper articles that have ever been written in its praise. It is truly a blast from the bugle of Roderick Dhu.

The Greenville Register says: A few days ago we were in the country as far as Farmville by the way of Marlboro. As far as can be judged by an outside looking over the fence, Pitt county never had a fairer prospect for a large corn and cotton yield. A great many of the farmers have laid by their corn and have turned their attention to their cotton. We learn the wheat crop was very good this year, and we hope our farmers will plant more corn and wheat and buy less flour and pork, when this is done our country will be prosperous.

Says the Grenville *Registsr* concerning the crop prospects in Pitt county: "A few days ago we were in the country as far as Farmville by the way of Marlboro. As far as can be judged by an outsider looking over the fence, Pitt county never had a fairer prospect for a large corn and cotton yield. A great many of the farmers have laid by their corn and have turned their attention to their cotton. We learn the wheat crop was very good this year, and we hope our farmers will plant more corn and wheat and buy less flour and polk; when this is done our country will be prosperous."

Says the Alamance *Gleaner*: "Throughout the county, where we were last week, there are the finest crops. Wheat was everywhere good, so were oats and if the seasons hold out there will be more corn made than for years. All this is highly encouraging and gratifying. Good crops and a good constitution economical in its provisions, and suited to the wants of our people, would be a combination of blessings in one year for which we should all acknowledge our thankfulness."

Judge Pearson, of the Supreme Court, on Monday says the *News* rendered an opinion which is interesting under certain circumstances. In this case the parties having made a contract of marriage, and on the day previous to marriage the woman executed a deed of gift of her real estate to the value of $3,000 to her step-mother, without the knowledge of the man. After the marriage the husband sues for the recovery of the land back to the wife upon the ground of fraud. The court held that the deed was fraudulent, intended to deceive man, and the step-mother is ordered to convey back the land to the wife. The young men of the present age will be governed by this decision.

A Good Law:

Our sister city, Raleigh, has recently enacted a law by which persons are fined who treat unmercifully, or otherwise maltreat any horse, mule, ox or any animal within the corporate limits. Men have no right to maltreat the dumb creatures which God has given them for pleasure, convenience or use, and especially so during this heated term. We would like to see just such a law rigidly enforced in our own city by the sea.

Bishop Lyman's Appointments.

Statesville	July 28
Gynne's Chapel	July 10
Wilkesboro	August 3
Ore Knob, Asshe county	August 3
P. M. Jefferson county	August 4
Boone, Wautauga county	August 6
Church of St. John Baptist	August 7
Valle Crucis	August 8
Patterson	August 9
Lenoir, Caldwell county	August 10
Hickory	August 12
Morganton	August 15
P. M. Old Fort	August 16
St. Andrew's, Buncombe Co.	August 19
Hard Creek, Buncombe Co.	August 20
Warm Springs	August 22
Barnesville	August 25
Bakersville	August 27
Elk River Valley	August 29
Beaver Dam, Buncombe	August 31
Brevard, Transylvania Co.	Sept 2
St. Paul's in the Valley, Trehsylvania county	September 3
Flat Rock	September 5
Hendersonville	September 7
Glencoe	September 10
Calvary Church, Henderson county, September	12
Leicester	September 15
Waynesville	September 17
Asheville	September 19

The collections at each place will be appropriated to Diocesan Missions.

Love at Home.

There is beauty all around,
When there's love at home,
There is joy in every sound,
When there's love at home.
Peace and plenty here abide,
Smiling sweet on every side,
Time doth softly, sweetly glide,
When there's love at home.

In the cottage there is joy,
When there's love at home;
Hate and envy ne'er annoy,
When there's love at home.
Roses blossom 'neath our feet,
All the earth's a garden sweet,
Making life a bliss complete,
When there's love at home.

Kindly heaven smiles above,
When there's love at home;
All the earth is filled with love,
When there's love at home.
Sweeter sings the brooklet by,
Brighter beams the azure sky;
Oh, there's One who smiles on high
When there's love at home.

Jesus, show thy mercy mine,
Then there's love at home;
Sweetly whisper, I am thine,
Then there's love at home.
Source of love, thy cheering light
Far exceeds the sun so bright
Can dispel the gloom of night;
Then there's love at home.

THE DIVER'S STORY.

"To be caught in a tight place, with twenty fathoms of water above, and a stillness, as of death about you, a slender cord your only means of communication with those above—to be caught in a tight place, I say, under those circumstances, is about enough to craze a man outright I can tell you sir"—and the old diver leaned back in his chair, and fixed his eyes thoughtfully on the roaring fire before which we were seated—"I can tell you, sir, it's often a toss of a penny with us, when we once get among the timbers of an old wreck, if we ever come to the surface again!

"I remember a pretty tight fix I got into when we were diving into the Conqueror, up the Sound, of the Connecticut shore. She was coming in from the Mediterranean, after a three years, cruise with the 'middies,' and went down in a gale in sight of home, with every soul on board. I was young then, and anxious to be sent down into her, for the sake of the reputation it would give me, for reputation meant money, and money, you see, was the only reason Nettie and I were deferring our marriage. You can understand how matters stood, and how glad I was when in receipt of orders to make the first dive into the old man-of-war.

"The sea was running pretty high as I was carried down in my heavy 'armor' from the deck of the steamer to the float along-side, where the ropes by which to haul me up again were fastened on; the india rubber tube, through which I was to be supplied with air, was adjusted, and I stood listening to my final instructions before being put overboard.

"Now, dear boy,' said my old friend and instructor, Lott, the famous deep-sea diver, who came forward to close the little glass window in my helmet, 'take good care of yourself, and don't stay long below. The currents are swift and treacherous about here: and keep an eye to your ropes, or they'll get tangled. Now, then, good-by, old fellow, and good luck to you; and with a pleasant smile he closed the glass door before my eyes, and fastened over it the protecting wire netting.

"They bore me up in their arms to the side of the float, where the hungry waves were leaping up, as though greedily opening their foaming frothy jaws to receive me.

"I dropped into the waves with a splash, sinking swiftly down through the brilliant sunlit waters, which, though rough and boisterous at their surface, suddenly grew calm as I passed below. I glanced up at the sun, which appeared as a great ball of fire, but, growing smaller and smaller as I sank lower, it finally seemed like the tiny red spark of a candle, and then faded from sight. I noticed that the waters were lit by a pale greenish haze, much like the effect of moonlight in a light, drifting fog; but those observations were cut short by my realizing that I was near bottom, and looking below, I found myself over a bank of tall, thick sea-weed.

"Knowing that if I were once entangled in them, they would hold me there for ever, I pulled the single-rope violently, and my descent was checked just as my feet touched the treacherous grasses. The tide bore me slowly along and passed them turning me around again and again in the eddies and making my head so giddy that I was heartily glad when I cleared the bank and stood at last upon the bright sandy bottom. The shells and gravel on the bed of the water were most delicate and beautiful in formation and exquisite in design, but so tender that even shells crumbled at my touch.

"I hurried on with the current until I saw before me what I judged to be the grate wooden walls of the Conqueror, but on nearing it I found it to be a reef of rock, fancifully honeycombed from end to end, and in and out among the little arched halls of those fern-covered chambers the fish were chasing each other playfully or hanging idly in the water.

"Passing around those rocks, I came upon a mass of tangled rigging, and a few steps further brought me to the man-of-war half buried where she lay, in the drifting sand, her spars and topmasts crushed and splintered upon her decks; her sails and rigging hanging over the side and resting upon the broken bulwarks.

"Great caution was necessary lest I should become entangled among the ropes or caught under the shifting timbers, and making my way slowly to the companionway, I sent up the signal: '8—'—'23—.'7—.'('I am about to enter the vessel'—'I shall be in danger'—'Play out rope freely and give me plenty of air,"

"I made my way to the lower deck, and found myself in the forward cabin. It was very dark, and I groped about for the doorway, knowing that once in the main saloon, the deck-lights would enable me to see more distinctly.

"Clearing the rubbish and drifting sand from about the doorway, I burst it open, and was about to enter when I paused, to summon courage before entering. A moment, and my nervousness was over; I put my shoulder to the door, shoved it back against the waters, and resolutely entered. An awful silence was upon everything—a silence as of death. I was alone, at the bottom of the sea, in the saloon of the Conqueror, and close about me were postured, like grim sentiuels set to watch me in my work, the officers and crew of two hundred!

"Yes, there were the ill-fated men, there as they stood when death overtook them on that awful night, when they were hurried from their berths on the alarm that they were sinking. Before they could reach the stairway, the mighty water had rushed in upon them, and they died where it had met them, at the threshold.

"The eddying waters carried them here and there through the cabin, but still so close, were they one to another, that I had to part them now and then to reach the after-cabin, and more than one turned, as I slowly passed along, and followed in the wake I made behind me. Their faces close against my helmet, and it horrified me to notice that they all wore still upon their features the impression of the terror that had come upon them in death.

"You mustn't think me heartless if I say I went at once to my work, for we divers constantly go through such scenes; and I knew well enough, before I went down, that they were awaiting me there. I felt it as keenly as you would, sir; but I was sent down to do certain things, and I had to start about it at once. Still, I was glad enough when I stood again on deck, ready to go above with my first report, and I gave a good strong pull on the signal-rope.

"A moment passed and I was terrified at receiving no response from a second or a third signal!

"I pulled the rope again violently—waited—*still no reply!*

"Great Heaven! what did it all mean? Had they forgotten me? Were they to leave me there at the bottom of the sea with that awful crew? I no sooner realized my helplessness than an uncontrollable terror took possession of me, while horrible doubts and fears came crowding into my brain. Surely they would not desert me!—surely they had not forgotten me! I pulled madly at the cord once more, and glancing up perceived that there was something steadily resisting my efforts from the masthead above.

"Was it some monster who was playing with my rope?—some great fish who was holding it in his jaws? In my desperation I threw my whole weight on it, and—it gave way, and fell slowly, silently on the deck at my feet! The ragged, frayed ends, which had become entangled in the rigging, were in my hands, and the upper half of the ropes had floated far away with the tide.

"I was alone at the bottom of the sea, with no means of signaling my distress! The India-rubber tube, which was my only means of breathing, was yet left to me; but as soon as they should begin to wind in the ropes and tube, on some supposed signal from me, it would snap in two, and the water would come in upon me.

"I need not tell you of the wild terror which took possession of me; you could not appreciate it. I knew the men were close to me—only thirty yards above—yet I must die because I could not reach them! I raved like a mad man, and tried to tear my armor from me, but its iron rivets held me fast. I shouted piteously, uselessly, through the waters, my cry going no further than the wall of my helmet. I was beside myself in my awful terror. I tried to pray, but I could not control my maddened brain.

"I fell upon the deck at last, exhausted—in an ominous stupor—a sullen despair—and sank into unconsciousness. When I recovered, I was calm—prayer come to my lips, and with it peace and resignation to my heart.

"I closed my eyes quietly, and waited for the death I was powerless to defer. Waited for it with my head laid on my arms as I used to sleep in the dear old days at home. Waiting quietly for its coming, praying God that it might come upon me gently, and asking that I might fall into unconsciousness when it was close at hand.

"*Was I crazed?* Was I mad, or was this a new torture for me in my last moments? I had laid quiet but a moment, when I started up in terror, uttering a cry—a weak, miserable cry, which died on my lips as I sank again on the deck and closed my eyes to a terrible sight before me.

"I had left the cabin door open and freed the imprisoned dead men. One of the dead sailors had floated up to the deck, and, by some horrible chance, the tide bore him directly toward me. Was I to die surrounded once more by those ghastly sentinels as a death-watch?

He was borne slowly along on the current, his eyes wide open in an awful stare, his arms outstretched, as though to embrace me, welcoming me to the unknown world. I felt prostrate on the deck in my terrror, but he floated on slowly, the tide casting him up against me, when he fell at my side.

"I caught him, in my desperation, to fling him from me, but his arms closed tight about me in an iron embrace, and his face was close to mine—the face of old Lott, the diver, who had come down through the waters to save me, and in whose stout arms I was borne up, and carried insensible to the boats above.

* * * * * * *

"We saw what was wrong right away, dear boy,' he said to me afterward, when the ragged ends of your ropes floated to the surface. There was only one way of reaching you, old fellow, and I can tell you we flew around lively. We had no "bell" to go down to you in, so we just fastened some weights to my feet, and ropes to my arms. I took a rubber mouth-piece between my teeth, and dropped overboard. The water oppressed me fearfully, and I couldn't have stood it more than a few minutes. In that few minutes I found you, old fellow, caught you in my arms, and signaled them to haul us up mighty quick. I couldn't have stood it much longer, dear boy, for it was killing me.'

"I took his dear hands in mine, and looked into his good honest eyes. When a swelling heart I told him in such words as I could, of my gratitude for his heroic efforts when he came down through the water at the risk of his own life to save mine."

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON—THE YELLOW FEVER—THE VIRGINIUS' INDEMNITY PAID.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Syndicate has option till November 15th to take the remaining forty-eight and a half millions at five per cent. loan, under the refunding act. Bristow has called in 14,897,200, of five twenty bonds. The interest ceases 28th October. This call included all outstanding bonds issued under the act of February, 25th 1862. Commodore Cooper reports no cases of fever at the navy landing, or villages in the vicinity. Five deaths at Bassareas. Dr. Sternberg reports no new cases from Fort Pickens in the past thirty-six hours.

The amount of the indemnity from Spain, growing out of the capture of the Virginius, has been received by this government, and is ready for distribution. Claimants to any share therein should address the Department of the State.

EUROPE.

SUSPENSION OF MILLS—THE EFFECT OF SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ABROAD.

THE GRANT COTTON MILLS BURNED—PLIMSOLL'S SHIPPING BILL — LATEST FROM THE CARLISTS, ETC.

LONDON, July 28.—Fifty miles closed in Ashton. Eight thousand operatives were ousted.

LONDON, July 28.—The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has no appreciable effect on the general market here. Thirty-one mills closed at Dundee, and twelve thousand persons are out of employment. Both employers and operatives have had meetings and resolved not to yield.

If Oldham strikes it should extend to all mills in that District. Thirty thousand persons will be thrown out of employment.

The trial of Alexander & William Collie, of the late firm of Allexander Collie & Co., on charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, begun at Guildhall this morning, but upon conclusion of to-days proceedings was adjourned for a week.

VIENNA, July 28.—Insurgent Baras at Nenvesime, and Belik was disposed of by Turks.

MADRID, July 28.—It is decided that colonies shall be governed by special laws and have representation in Cortes. Colonial elections will be regulated by a special system which will be enacted at a proper time.

GLASCOW, July 28.—Grant's cotton mills of this city have been burned. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three hundred employees effected their escape with much difficulty. Loss half million dollars.

LONDON, July 28.—Freeman won the Goodwood stakes.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Charles Adderly, president of the board of trade, introduced a bill to empower the board of trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he stated that Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the government, because it was based on wrong principles. Here he was interrupted by cries of No. Continuing his remarks he said the bill also was objectionable because besides punishing offenders it actually takes upon itself the conduct of marine service. The Act of 1872, already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships, and since then 958 vessels had been stopped of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive facilities of more rapid and direct action, and to provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally it was merely an earnest of fuller legislation, of the next session. Mr. Sullman thought the load line provision fo storing grain should be engrafted in the bill. Mr. Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He so advocated continuing the consideration of Plimsoll's bill, that various other members followed, more or less censuring the bill, while wishing to extricate the Government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading, and the second reading was fixed for Friday morning.

BERLIN, July 27.—Col. Forney goes to St. Petersburg by way of Austria and Hamberg. The object of his journey is to induce Russia to participate in the Philadelphia exhibition.

Baron Schalesser, the German Embassador to the United States, will soon return to Washington.

MADRID, July 27.—The bombardment of Soudeurgel continues. It is reported that the Carlists there united and spiked their guns.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 29, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Trade the past week may be regarded fairly active when we consider that this is the summer season. Business operations have received a severe check this week by the failure of the well known banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Naturally enough, the closing of the doors of one of the largest banking houses in the United States should cause a great sensation in Wall street, as well as here in our own city and elsewhere. It is not believed that our Wilmington business community will suffer any direct loss by reason of the failure, but the confidence that has been gradually growing in favor of a good trade this fall will be badly shaken, and it will require sometime to restore it.

Cotton has been directly injured by the failure on the announcement of which there was a decline of ¼ cent.

Naval stores have improved during the week, except in the crude articles, on which there was a decline.

The export trade for the week shows a small falling off casks as compared with last week. The shipments, coastwise and foreign were as follows:

Cotton 3 bales, Spirits turpentine 3,276 Rosin 10,017 bbls. crude turpentine 378 bbls., Tar 408 bbls. against Cotton 270 bales, Spirits turpentine 3,934. Rosin 18,330 bbls., crude turpentine 161 bbls., Tar 440 bbls., for last week.

Ocean freights continue quiet. There was no increase of tonnage during the week. Rates of charter and freight are unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—All influences acting on this staple have been adverse to prices during the past week. In the first part of the week, the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who were largely interested in the speculation of cotton was reported, and a decline was caused. The latter part of the week the telegraph announces the suspension of the Manchester and other cotton mills in England and another shock is felt. The decline is reported for ¼ to ½ cent. but in our own market, there were no transactions owing to the extreme small stock and light receipts.

The reports from the general crop are favorable:

The New York Financial *Chronicle* of last Saturday says: "Our telegrams to-night show in general that the crop continues to make every favorable progress. There are, however indications of a less satisfactory nature in a few sections, too much rain being reported in some localities and too little in others." Our Mobile correspondent notes the appearance of caterpillars in certain counties in Alabama. They have not yet done any harm, and, with dry weather, are not likely; but, with an excess of rain, they would soon give cause for anxiety. The rainfall has all this month been in the nature of local showers and not at all uniform. We see that our Texas telegrams are more favorable to-night, and at Memphis they have splendid showers, which were so much needed.

At the close to-day the market is strictly nominal. The receipts for the week were 13 bales; exports, 3 bales, and stock is 449 bales. The following are the nominal quotations:

Ordinary	nominal.
Good Ordinary	13 cents.
Low Middling	14¼ "
Middling	14¾ "
Good Middling	14¾ "

ROSIN—Since our last review there has been a better feeling established in this market, and although no material advance is reported in any of the grades, a firmer feeling has been exhibited and sellers were stronger in their views. The transactions have not been large for want of ship room, but a fair amount of lots have been taken. The sales for the week foot up 5,000 bbls. strained at $1,37½@$1,40 and 600 bbls. fine Rosins (I to N) at $3,75 to $5,50 per bbl.

The receipts for the

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875

Our Nominees.

The Convention last night placed in nomination as candidates for the Convention the names of GEORGE DAVIS and ROBERT STRANGE, and ratified the nomination of R. K. BRYAN, made by the Democrats of Pender county.

It is useless for us to pass compliments upon these gentlemen. North Carolina contains no more honorable, intelligent or devoted sons. If they are not elected it will be because ignorance and vice will control the result in this county. And none are so ignorant as not to appreciate the fact that it would be better for the welfare of every individual in the county, and for the general good that such men should be sent to frame the fundamental law of the State than such as have been put up by the Radical party.

Our candidates do honor to the party.

Pender County Convention.

BURGAW, PENDER CO., N. C., July 21st, 1875.

The convention was called to order by calling Col. J. D. Powers to the chair, and Mr. Bruce Williams to act as Secretary. The President explained the object of the convention to be the nomination of a delegate to represent Pender county on the approaching Constitutional Convention.

A rule was adopted giving to each township the right of casting three votes whether all the delegates from a township were present or not. It being ascertained that all the townships but one (Columbia) were represented, the President announced the convention ready to receive nominations.

Dr. W. T. Ennett nominated Maj. C. W. McClammy, which was seconded by Mr. R. K. Bryan.

Dr. J. H. Hicks, nominated Dr. S. S. Satchwell, seconded by Mr. Bruce Williams.

Dr. J. R. Hawes was nominated but asked the convention not to consider his name.

Mr. R. K. Bryan was nominated, but positively refused to allow his name to be run.

The following were the balloting, two-thirds of the votes cast being necessary for a choice.

First ballot—Maj. McClammy 11; Dr. Satchwell 7; Dr. Haws 3.

Second ballot—McClammy 11; Satchwell 7.

Third ballot—McClammy 11; Satchwell 8.

Here Dr. Satchwell withdrew his name and moved that Maj. McClammy be nominated unanimously. The resolution was ruled out of order.

Fourth ballot—McClammy 12; Dr. Haws 8.

Fifth ballot—Daniel Shaw 11; Bruce Williams 8.

Sixth ballot—Shaw 10; Williams 9.

Seventh ballot—Shaw 10; Williams 9.

Eighth ballot—Shaw 10; Williams 10.

Ninth ballot—Dr. Hicks 17; J. J. Moore 6.

Dr. Hicks withdrew in favor of R. K. Bryan, who received 18 votes. Mr. Bryan was declared the nominee.

The following canvassers were appointed to canvass the county in favor of the Convention and our nominee:

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, C. V. Hines, Dr. W. T. Ennett, Mr. Bruce Williams and Maj. C. W. McClammy.

By a resolution of Dr. Sanders the following were appointed by the President to constitute the Democratic Executive Committee of the county:

Caswell Township—C. V. Hines Jasper Corbett, Dr. Simpson.

Lincoln—Bruce Williams, F. H. Bell and John A. Jones.

Rock Point—Dr. S. S. Stackwell, D. H. Armstrong, Dr. E. Porter.

Holden—Samuel Hand, Dr. R. T. Sanders, G. T. Jordan.

Columbia—G. F. Walker, M. C. Collins, Dr. J. C. Broadhurst.

Union—J. E. Rivenbark, N. W. Powers, J. J. Moore.

Holly—J. K. James, G. T. Cowan, Thomas Williams.

On motion of Dr. Satchwell, the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proceedings to the Journal and *Star*, with a request that they be published.

BRUCE WILLIAMS, Sec'ry.

Democratic Convention

The Democratic Convention of New Hanover met in Convention last night at the Court House.

Mr. W. H. Bernard, chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Capt. H. C. Brock as temporary chairman, Mr. J. I. Macks and Capt. Chas. Flanner were appointed Secretaries. These officers, by a subsequent vote of the Convention, were made permanent officers.

A delegation from Pender county, consisting of Messrs. Thos. Williams, W. T. Ennett, J. F. Simpson, S. S. Satchwell and C. V. Hines, requested that a committee on the part of the Democrats of New Hanover be appointed to confer with them. Upon motion of Dr. H. S. Norcum, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five. Messrs. W. H. Bernard, S. W. Vick, T. H. McKoy, H. S. Norcum and J. A. Englehard were appointed.

Mr. W. H. Bernard, as chairman of the committee, reported that it was good to recommend to the committee the ratification of the nomination of Mr. R. K. Bryant, made by the Democrats of Pender. The report was received and adopted. Nominations being then in order, Hon. Geo. Davis and Robert Strange were nominated.

Upon motion of Mr. W. H. Bernard, the chairman was requested to appoint an Executive Committee of nine at his leisure. The Convention then adjourned.

Harwood.

This is the title of a new novel, published by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, copies of which have been laid on our table by Mr. P. Heinsberger, on Market street, and Ed Mann on North Front street.

"Harwood" is from the pen of a distinguished Southern journalist, who has recently favored us with his first book, "The Odd Trump." We were prepared to like it, and confess, after a careful perusal, that we do like it; but in our humble estimation, it is considerably the inferior of "The Odd Trump." The characters are well and carefully drawn, and the portrayal of scenes and events is such as to enlist the interest of the reader from the first to the last pages. Still the work has its faults, it is too romantic, by half, and some of the incidents drawn too largely on the improbable. And we are struck, too, by the same fault which presented itself to us in the pages of "The Odd Trump." There is a want of elaboration and the same foundation plots, scenes, incidents, &c., could have gracefully filled a volume of twice the size. But it is very fascinating and in point of interest far eclipses many of the publications of the high-sounding libraries of select novels.

"Harwood" has already had a large sale in our city, but copies of it may yet be had, either at Heinberger's or Mann's book stores.

THE HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Case or Patrick Flinn Before a Magistrates Court —The Prisoner Acquitted and Discharged.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the case of Patrick Flinn, who is charged with the alleged killing of Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, was continued before Justice VanAmrigae. The following is the evidence in substance:

Dr. A. D. McDonald testified: Was at the post mortem examination made by Dr. Buie on the deceased, only in part; when I arrived at the body of Mrs. Reynolds, there were a good many persons there; bruises on the arm and side of the face I found, which were caused by external causes; also, on both sides of the chest were wounds or bruises, known Mr. Flinn five or six years; his character is good as far as I know.

Dr. B. F. Cobb testified; Mrs. Flinn came for me on Sunday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock; I went up to Mr. Flinn's and found Mrs. Reynolds dead.

J. P. Bowen testified: Live about fifty yards of Mr. Flinn's house; I saw part of the disturbance between 11 and 12 o'clock; heard cursing or loud language; the woman, whoever she was, cursed Mrs. Flinn; I saw Mr. Flinn gather her up; he went toward the back door; in half hour afterwards saw Mr. Flinn take a seat on the porch by himself; it was nearly 3 o'clock before I heard of the death of Mrs. Reynolds; I heard nothing of any difficulty before 12 M.

Cross examination—Mr. Flinn told the policeman he wanted her out of the house; I did not hear Mr. Flinn tell the woman to leave; that was about 11 o'clock.

W. B. Skipper testified: Sunday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock heard some quarreling; in a short while saw Mrs. Flinn come out on the back piazza; in about half minute Mrs. Reynolds came out on the back piazza; Mrs. Flinn ran around the North corner of the house; Mrs. Reynolds told Mrs. Flinn to get out a dirty h—r, she was mistress of the house herself; Mrs. Reynolds then went into the kitchen where Mr. Flinn was; they were engaged in talking; do not know what they said; in about a minute both Mr. Flinn and Mrs. Reynolds came out on the back piazza; I heard Mrs. Reynolds call him a son-of-a-b—h, and told him she had a good mind to whip him; she then struck Mr. Flinn with her fist on one shoulder; she then gathered the broom and struck him with that; then they both went together; he tried to put her over the banister; he got her balanced on the banister; then let her fall by the steps leading to the porch; then he rolled her off the piazza down the steps; in about one minute she arose and caught hold of the banister and attempted to come in; he stated that he wished her to leave his house, she would break all the things up, then he shoved her backwards to the ground; in about one half minute she arose and caugh the banister again; he then shoved her with both hands; did not see any more until ten minutes past two; I then saw Mr. and Mrs. Flynn taking her in the piazza.

Dr. W. W. Lane called: Do not know anything about the disturbance; was called upon at two o'clock but declined to go.

Maria Jane Hall testified: When I saw Mr. Flinn have Mrs. Reynolds gathered up in his arms, he tried to put her over the handrail, and had her near balanced; he then tumbled her down the steps; she arose, hung on to the hand-rail, and cursed him; while she was cursing he replied, "thank you; I am much obliged to you; she again attempted to go onto the piazza; he shoved her off while standing on the ground; did not see her any more until after death, about three P.M.; after death, saw her body; they turned her over; she smelt so strong of whisky it made me sick; I never saw Mr. Flinn strike her.

Julia Ann Martin testified: Heard a noise towards Mr. Flinn's, in the kitchen part of the house; heard him order Mrs. R. out of the house; after that she attempted to enter; he then caught her and took her to the banister; he could not pitch her over the ibanister, but *drawed* her, and shoved her down the steps; then she cursed him for a black eyed son of b—h; he thanked her for it kindly; he told her it was his house and he was going to rule his house; to go out and go home, he did not want her their no how; then she arose the second time to go in any how, then he push her back.

Henry Skipper testified: The first I saw he had her up going to throw her over the railing, but did not do it; then she swung around the post, and he pushed her off the steps; then she arose and held on to banister; then he told her to leave his house, he did not want her to come in there; then she attempted to enter again, when he shoved her with both hands to the ground; never saw her rise any more.

At the conclusion of the witnesses testimony Judge AnAmrige decided that not sufficient evidence had been adduced to commit the prisoner and he was therefore ordered discharged.

Mr. Flinn's many friends can eyed him from the court room with evident gratification at the result of the trial.

The present sensation amongst many of the newspapers is the notion of inviting Queen Victoria to the Centennial. We believe that the New York *Sun* is responsible for the idea, and it urges it daily. Undoubtedly the people of this country would be glad to welcome the Queen here, but there is not one chance in ten thousand that she would come. She is getting along in years, and, like most old people, has more affection for the family fireside than any other place in the world, for Queens are only human beings after all, and Her Majesty of England is especially commonplace. It is all very fine to talk about the beautiful sentimentality of a new friendship to be cemented by having the Queen here in 1876, but for all that it is not practical. Her Majesty probably doesn't care about travelling any more than she can help, and then, even if she wanted to come, the Tories would frighten her out of her intentions.

Another requisition on American military talent has been made by the Khedive of Egypt, who has just appointed to the position of lieutenant-colonel in the engineer service of the Egyptian army Col. H. C. Derrick, of Halifax county, Virginia, who served with credit during the war in the engineer service of the Confederacy. Col Derrick, who was recommended to the Khedive by Gen. Sherman, has accepted the appointment.

Wilmington and the West.

Mr Dane of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is in the city with a view of making arrangements to establish a line of Steamships to connect our city in direct trade with the west. It is proposed if sufficient encouragement be offered, to establish a weekly line of Steamships to ply between Charleston & Richmond the connecting point of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and to touch at Wilmington weekley on each voyage. We shall hail with joy this addition to our shipping. The benefits to be derived from such a communication is we think of vast importance to the growth and prosperity of our city. The steamer touching here on its voyage to Richmond will of course be supplied with a cargo of naval stores, cotton and produce generally, while each returning vessel will bring to our doors vast quanities of grain and provisions which are the staple productions of the West. By all means let us work to establish this new line of steamers.

The Carolina Central Railway.

NEWPORT, TENN., July 15th 1875.

EDITORS JOURNAL.—You will confer a very great favor to forward to my address a copy of your paper containing the map of the "Carolina Central Railroad."

The people of my section are very deeply interested in the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina road to Point Rock. Nay more, we look with an almost feverish anxiety to any project having that end in view. You are well aware that the "Cincinnati Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, now owned by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, is in running order from Morristown, Tennessee, as far East as Point Rock, and all that is now needed to carry our products to your doors is the little gap between Morganton, or perhaps Old Fort and the Tennessee line at Point Rock. At present we are forced to ship our grain and stock either way by Morristown. Thence on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad to Bristol, and from thence over Mahone's line to Richmond and Norfolk, making a wild detour to reach those markets, or if we seek to reach the seaboard at Charleston and Savannah, we ship from Morristown West, thence by way of Dalton and Atlanta, a still more round about and costly route. It is apparent that we are great sufferers from the want of a near and more direct route to the seaboard, and the truth is, that from the distance to be traversed in reaching either of these marts, and the high rates of freight which those roads charge in the absence of a competing line, that producers can't raise grain with us and ship it in bulk and pay expenses, with however, the road from Paint Rock East, completed you unlock as it will the very gates of the West, and Wilmington with but an ordinary effort would be the grand entrepot of the South. The country from Morristown East is not of that barren, sterile character that may ascribe to a mountainous section, on the other hand it is of the most fertile nature, For instance, in the county in which I live, (the county of Cocke) and which is upon the line of the Railroad running from Morristown to Paint Rock, we raise in the article of corn alone over and above the amount necessary for home consumption nearly ½ million bushels. Our river lands average from 45 to 75 bushels (shelled,) per acre. We raise large quantities of wheat for market, and drive yearly large numbers of hogs, cattle, horses and sheep on foot over the mountains of Western North Carolina, into the State of South Carolina. I give this illustration looking alone to the matter of local freights that must pass over the road right into the heart of your State and is independent altogether of the more important fact of the connection direct by rail road with the Western States. And of still greater importance to your State to the connection with those States North of the Ohio, which will immediately follow the completion of the road. Cincinnati is always alive to her interests, and she is but waiting for the sound of pick and of shovel upon the road leading to Paint Rock, to perfect a line that will at once place her so near the Atlantic, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio are materially interested and there is but little doubt in the mind of the writer that if after an honest and manly effort upon the part of North Carolina to complete this road, if *means* are still lacking they can be raised amply sufficient for all purposes, and that too with but little effort outside of the State. I sincerely hope that the importance of the building and equipment of this road will not be lost sight of for a day, that right speedily, not only the State of North Carolina, but the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana may see the realization of their hopes in this particular.

Very respectfully,
W. W. LANGHORNE.

Escape of Convicts from the Work House—One Man Killed Capture of one—Two Escape.

On Monday last about noon four prisoners who were confined in the work house and who have recently been sent here from the State Penitentiary attempted to escape. The prisoners made an attack on the guard, but the latter being on watch prevented their overpowering him by warding off successfully all the blows which were aimed at him. The prisoners succeeded, however, in getting by him and ran for the woods. The guard fired at them as they ran, but at the time without apparent success, as they continued to run and succeeded in making good their escape. Yesterday morning, however, information was lodged with the Coroner that an unknown man had been found dead at a branch about a mile from the workhouse. Investigation into the matter proved the statement true, and Mr. Mathis, the Superintendent of the work-house, who accompanied the Coroner to the place, identified the body as one of the prisoners. On examination it was found that a shot had taken effect in the left hand and also in the right side, the latter having caused death.

Mr. Benj. Mathis, the brother of the Superintendent started in pursuit on Monday night of the convicts and succeeded in capturing yesterday at North Eeast bridge, about nine miles from the City, another of the prisoners. The other two are still at large.

The man who was killed was named Tom Crawford and is one of a number of thirteen prisoners which Mr. Mathis, has recently employed from the authorities in charge of the penitentiary and which never were hired out under an act passed by the Legislature at its last session. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Crawford to-day.

EXTRACTS FROM MR CONIGLAND'S SPEECH.

In closing his remarks, at the taxpayers meeting, in Halifax county on the 5th inst., Mr. Conigland said:

It is not my purpose to discuss the various points that occur to me in detail, but I will suggest some that occur to me of many

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

without which the East can have no relief. In these we do not wish to curtail the rights of any class of men, we simply desire to secure our own.

First: Preserve the question between the tax on $300,000 value of property and the tax on the poll, but when the tax on property is increased for any purpose, the tax on the poll must be increased in the like ratio.

Second: Allow no man to vote at any election who has not paid his poll tax accrued since the last preceding election either in money, or by work on the public roads.

Third: Limit the number of Magistrates for each county; elect the Magistrates for life by the Legislature from men of intelligence and good character, and require a majority of the whole body to concur in levying the county taxes.

I would not have a man indicted for failing to list his taxes, which enures only to the benefit of the officers of the court; but I would make all able bodied men pay their poll taxes, in money or in work. I ask the colored men who are present, if their good friend Solicitor Harris, in the several hundred indictments which he had against them here for failing to list, remitted any of his costs. (Several colored men here answered, "no, he made us pay every cent.")

I ask them again who kept many of them from going to jail for inability to pay these costs—was it not their white friends? (Answer "That is true.") It is true, and it is your white friends you go to in all your difficulties. The men of your own party could not help you if they would, and I doubt whether they would if they could. And yet you would vote for the meanest among them, rather than the best among us.

But, fellow tax payers, what can we do? We are manacled—bound hand and foot—of ourselves we can do nothing. Is this state of things to be continued? Are the intelligent white men of Eastern North Carolina to be governed—are taxes to be levied upon their property and labor, and to be disbursed by a body of illiterate negroes, not one in one thousand of whom owns an acre of land? Can any man, with the spirit of a white man in his bosom rest quietly under such a state of things? Yet our weapons are those of peace. We can only appeal to our white brethren throughout the State, to come to our aid, now when they have the opportunity, and if they turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, we will bow our heads in sorrow and endeavor to submit patiently to the afflictions with which God may choose to visit us.

I have trespassed so long upon your patience, that I cannot treat at the length the importance of the subject demands

THE CONVENTION ACT

and the restrictions therein contained.

It is well known to my friends, that I have regarded, as I do now regard, many of the restrictions imposed by the act, not only as unnecessary, but as inconsistent with the best interest of the State dictated by a timid and short sighted policy, and especially unjust to eastern North Carolina. But I have not hesitated to declare as a lawyer, and I do now declare, my opinion to be, that they are of binding force. I am very sure that no Convention composed of a majority of Conservatives, would attempt to disregard them, but should they do so, their work would be null and void even were it sanctioned by the people, and would be so held by the Supreme Court.

The precedent of 1865, when Judge Gaston declared, and the Convention so decided, that body to be bound by the restrictions contained in the call is said, by our opponents, to be of no value, because the said restrictions were imposed by a vote of the Legislature, which has no power to bind the people.

A very few words will show the utter falacy of this reasoning.

Previous to 1835, the Constitution contained no provision for its own amendment. The Legislature had no power to call a Convention, because such power the people had reserved to themselves, and had not delegated it to that body. It follows then that, previous to 1835, the people could only call a Convention either restricted, or unrestricted.

But by the Constitution of 1835, and by the present Constitution, the people parted with the power to call a Convention and delegated such power to two-thirds of the Legislative body.

The people then have no power to call a Convention, except through two-thirds of the Legislature to whom they have delegated it. And all power which rested in the people in this particular before 1835, now rests in the Legislative body who have thus the right to call a Convention, either open or limited in all respects as the people had before that period.

It seems to me that this position is impregnable. The sanction of the people can give no force or validity to any amendment of the Constitution, except in the prescribed mode, To attempt to do so would be simply "revolution."

Such is the doctrines of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Dorr case" and the same doctrine is emphatically sustained and approved by Judge Ruffin. "clarum et venerabile nomen," in his letter to a member of the Convention of 1865. It is also sustained by the high authority of Mr. Moore, to whom I have already referred.

Those who now hold a different doctrine and who insist that the restrictions are of no binding force, or through ignorance, or are endeavoring to deter the timid and mislead the unwary, in the hope of defeating all amendments to the Constitution.

You will know now somewhat importance to attach to the senseless cry that the rights of married women are in danger, and that the homestead also may no longer be provided for. Whereas both of those measures are for the benefit of property holders, who alone are interested therein, and besides we are indebted for both to the white men of North Carolina, and not to the negroes and their associates.

As long as 1848, Colonel Andrew Joiner, the then distinguished Senator from this county, made the first move in behalf of the rights of married women.

He introduced and carried through the Legislature an Act securing to married women a separate estate in their land (Rev. Code chap. 26 sec. 1.) The act has remained on the statute book ever since, and to this day a married woman has no greater estate in land than that Act secures to her, and did secure to her nearly thirty years before our bastard Constitution was ever thought of.

In 1850 the Act was passed allowing a married woman to insure the life of her husband for her own use. In 1858 at Louisburg, in Franklin county, if I may be allowed to refer to myself when personal property was of great value, I made a speech upon invitation, which was then published, and advocated from beginning to end, the separate rights of married women to their personal as well as real estate. I was one of the first men in North Carolina to take up the subject, and I well recollect how the beautiful girls of that section applauded me, nor were the sentiments expressed less appreciated by the more staid matrons

Nor does the claim of our opponents to the

HOMESTEAD

rest on any better grounds. Judge Reid in Garrett vs Cheshire, decided at June term, 1873, 69 N. C. Rep. 396, calls attention to the act of 1866 and 1867, ch. 61 p. 81, where a homestead of 100 acres, including a single dwelling and out houses is allowed, and that, too, without regard to value, and the same is continued after the death of the father until the youngest child attains twenty-one years of age. The same act is also most liberal in the exemptions of personal property, and this act was passed by Conservatives, on the 27th day of February 1867, a full year before a negro could poll a vote or the Radical party had a foothold in the State. For that party then to claim the paternity of those measures, is a false pretence which no man of respectability will set up.

It may be asked why they were not made a "Constitutional provision" before 1868. For the simple reason that such a provision was not necessary, as the whole subject was within the province of the Legislature, and secondly, because we had never before been fully impressed with the need of it. Although the slaves had been emancipated, yet in 1866 cotton and all other products were selling at prices never before attained, and every man thought he had a fortune within his grasp. But when in 1867 suits for debt crowded the dockets, when crops failed and products fell to ante-war prices, and men saw their high hopes vanish, and themselves reduced to beggary, then it was determined to transfer these beneficent provisions from the statute book to the Constitution. They belong to no party—they simply grew out of the progress of events and the exigencies of the times.

I have detained you longer than I intended, and still must leave many points untouched. I congratulate you again on this large and respectable meeting, If we but sustain each other in this struggle; if we will but appeal, and make known our grievances to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, we will not fail to secure relief, and we may yet live to see North Carolina "redeemed, regenerated and disinthralled."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir.—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 38 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER.
38 Athens street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, rising of food in the mouth, from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heart burn dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach an bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy or has a sour or bitter taste, other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, langour and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 7, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir.—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced drinking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved.

My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE; all have obtained relief.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer card room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after having differ-nt physicians, many remedies suffering for years, is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and nervousness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspep ia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE,
2 9½ Walnut St.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H R STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thankful all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 18, 1869

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE), in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can chee fully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists!

July 25 4w

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—THE GENUINE EDITION OF

Life and Labors of

Livingstone,

(Including the "Last Journals.") unfolds vividly his thirty years strange adventures, also the curiosities, wonders and wealth of that many tongue country, and is absolutely the only new, complete work. Hence, it sells; think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, more wanted Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness.

RUBBARD BROS., Publishers.
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FELT CARPETINGS 25c per yd. **Felt selling** for rooms in place of Plaster. **Felt Roofing and Siding.** For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.
July 25 4w

$10 to $500 in Wall street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled "Gold and Idiots of Wall Street," explaining everything, sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. July 25 4w

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
Wells' Carbolic Tablets,
Put up only in **Blue** Boxes.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
July 25 4w

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

$10, $100, $500, $1000 often realize immense profits when invested in Stock Privileges. Circulars, containing full explanation of the mode of operating and quotation prices of all Stocks dealt in, at the **NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,** sent free on application to
SIMONSON, BARREIRAS & CO.,
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June 6 135-eodly&wly

AGENTS WANTED. Men or women. $24 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risk. A 16 page circular and Valuable Samples free. Do not delay, but write at once on postal card to
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WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

Has established itself as a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels

IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IF CARRIERS ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify Price one Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Wholesale Agents. 4w

Bacon, Pork, Sugar, Coffee.

50 Barrels D S Sides,
25 Barrels Mess Pork,
100 Barrels Refined Sugar,
50 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Corn, Flour, Hay, Salt.

3,000 Bushels Prime White and mixed Corn.
188 Barrels Flour—all grades,
500 Bales N R & E Hay,
1 000 Sacks Dishon Salt,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Bagging, Ties, Spirit Casks, Glue.

100 Rolls extra heavy Bagging,
100 Tons Pieced Ties,
300 Second-hand Spirit Casks,
75 Barrels Glue,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Molasses, Nails, Shot, Guano!

100 hhds and bbls New Crop Cuba,
200 Kegs Nails,
300 Bags Shot,
200 Tons Guanape Guano,
100 Tons Eureka Guano,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
July 4

MISCELLANEOUS

WE INTEND,

During this heated term, to furnish our friends with fresh and

Palatable Groceries,

Such as will tempt the most fastidious, and be within reach of the most humble.

We offer this week

Lemons, Oranges,
Mc'murray' Peaches,
Pine Apples, Bartlett
Pears, Cherries,
Shaker Preserved Jellies,
Crosse Blackwell's Pickles,
Wm Underwood & Co.'s Pickles.
Imported and Domestic Cheese—very fine Quality!

EXCELSIOR SWEET BUTTER,
3 pounds for $1
SMALL SUGAR CURED HAMS AND
BREAKFAST STRIPS!

Our Own Brand,

Pronounced by all who use them to be the finest in the city.

These goods are perfectly fresh, being

Received Daily!

By Rail road and Steamers.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 AND 7 N. FRONT ST.
July 25

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon!

80 Boxes D S Sides,
30 Boxes D S Shoulders,
25 Boxes smoked Sides,
20 Boxes Smoked Shoulders,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

350 Barrels S W Flour,
200 Barrels P R Flour,
50 Barrels Bell Mill's Flour,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Lard!

150 Bags Flour,
50 Barrels Sugar,
25 Barrels Rice,
75 Barrels Leaf Lard,
For sale by
KERCHNER & ALDER BROS.

Tobacco, Snuff, Candies and Crackers.

100 Boxes Tobacco,
20 and a half bbls Bed Snuff,
100 Boxes Candles,
50 Barrels Crackers,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Bacon, Pork, Sugar, and Coffee.

50 Boxes D. S. Sides,
50 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
25 Bbls City Mess Pork,
100 Bbls. Refined Sugar,
100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Flour—Corn—Syrup—Rice.

800 Bbls. Flour—all grades,
6,000 Bushels Prime White Corn.
50 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,
25 Bbls. Rice,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Hay—Hoop Iron—Glue—Spirit Barrels.

500 Bales N. R. and E. Hay,
400 Bundles Hoop Iron,
100 Bbls. Glue,
350 Second Hand Spirit Casks.
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

MOLASSES--GUANO--NAILS--SHOT

100 Hhds. and bbls. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
200 Tons Guanape Guano,
100 Tons Eureka Guano,
300 Kegs Nails,
200 Bags Shot,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON
July 4 159

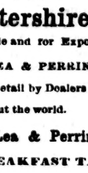
TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER. May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.
June 22 148- yd&w

IN STORE! IN STORE!

600 BBLS. FLOUR,
50 Boxes D. S. Sides & Shoulders,
50 " Smoked Sides & Shoulders,
75 Hhds. New Crop Cuba Molasses,
100 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
30 " Rice,
50 Boxes Tobacco,
100 " Lye and Potash,
75 Bags Coffee,
50 Bbls. Sugar,
100 Cases Oysters,
50 " Pickles,
400 Spirit Casks.
100 Bbls. Glue,
200 Papers Rivets,
20 Tons Hoop Iron,

Candles, Candy, Matches, Snuff, Shot, Caps, Powder, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS
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THE LAST CARGO OF PRIME CUBA CLAYED MOLASSES

is now offered to purchasers in Bright New Packages, both Hogsheads and Barrels, at lowest market rate

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SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, Muscovado Sugar Drips, New Orleans Molasses Bacon, Pork, D